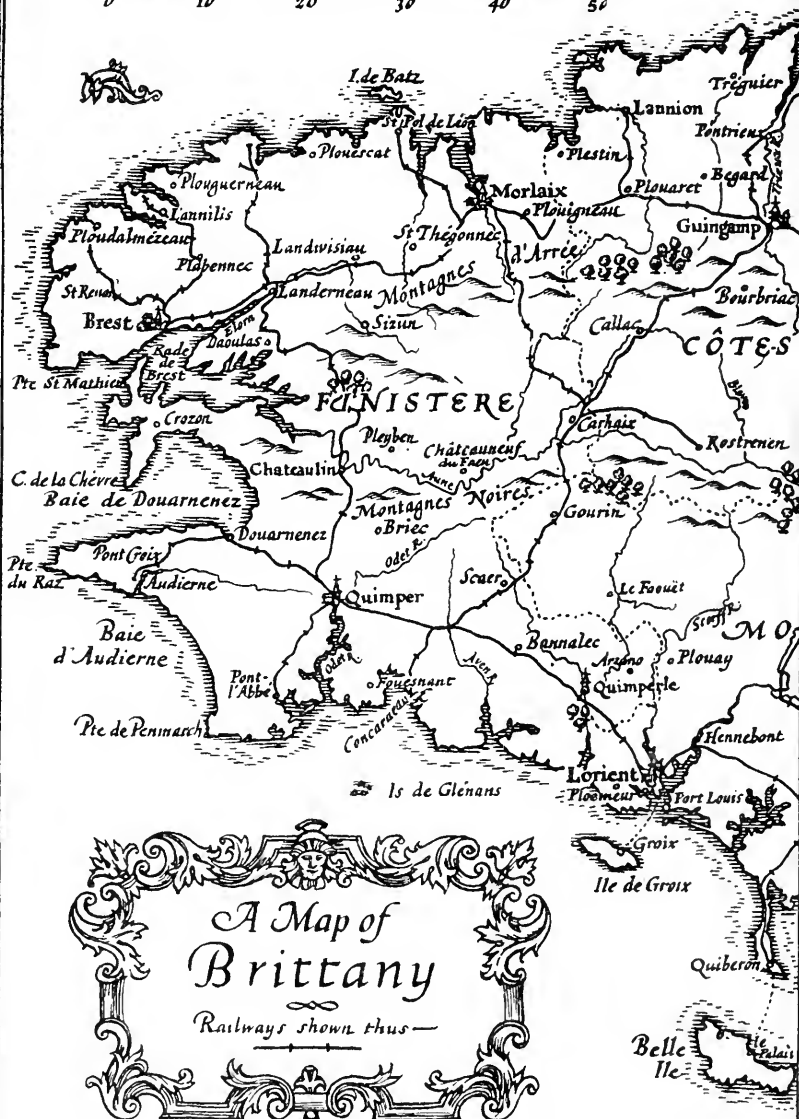
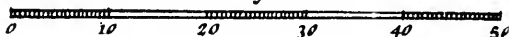


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Scale of Miles



A Map of Brittany

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BRITTANY

THE LITTLE GUIDES

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS
COLLEGES
GRAY'S INN AND LINCOLN'S
INN
OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
THE TEMPLE
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
THE CATHEDRAL CITIES OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS
THE ISLE OF MAN
THE ISLE OF WIGHT
THE ENGLISH LAKES
THE MALVERN COUNTRY
NORTH WALES
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY
SNOWDONIA
SOUTH WALES

BEDFORDSHIRE AND
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CHESHIRE
CORNWALL
CUMBERLAND AND
WESTMORLAND
DERBYSHIRE
DEVON
DORSET
DURHAM
ESSEX
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
HEREFORDSHIRE

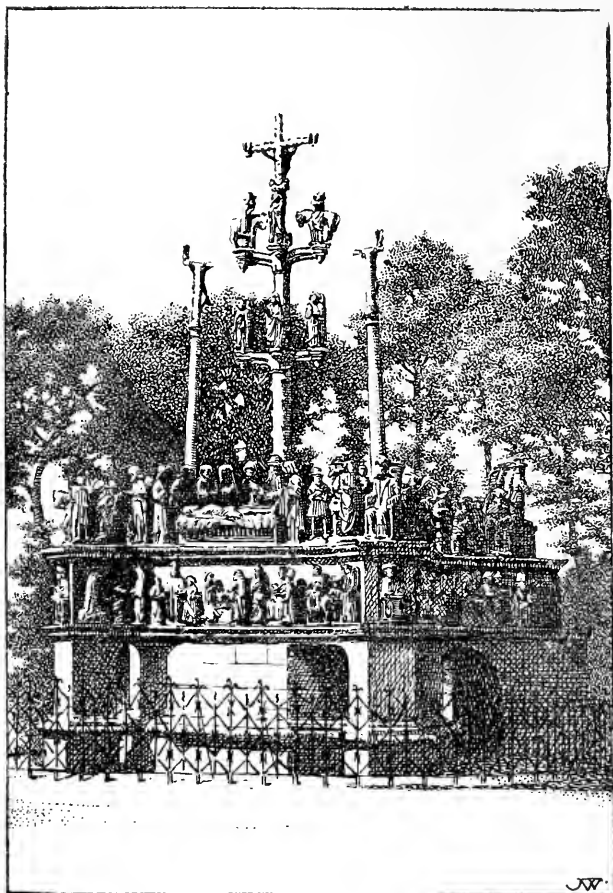
HERTFORDSHIRE
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LEICESTERSHIRE AND
RUTLAND
LINCOLNSHIRE
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTHSHIRE
NORFOLK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
NORTHUMBERLAND
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
OXFORDSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
SOMERSET
STAFFORDSHIRE
SUFFOLK
SURREY
SUSSEX
WARWICKSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
WORCESTERSHIRE
YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING
YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING

BRITTANY
FLORENCE
FRENCH RIVIERA
NORMANDY
PARIS
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ROME
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CALVARY, PLOUGASTEL.

BRITTANY

By

S. BARING GOULD

Revised by

IVOR DANIEL

With 16 Illustrations by

J. WYLIE

ELEVEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
AND FOUR MAPS

I rather would entreat thy company,
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
That living dully sluggardiz'd at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Two Gentlemen of Verona
Act I. Sc. i.

LONDON
METHUEN & CO. LTD.
36 Essex St. Strand

Sixth Edition Revised

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<i>Daniel</i>		<i>1929</i>

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

BRITTANY can hardly claim the attention of the tourist as a superlatively beautiful country. The way in which trees are clipped and tortured out of shape disfigures the sylvan landscape; and of mountain scenery there is none. The Montaignes Noires and the Monts d'Arrez are insignificant. The valleys are pretty, but never grand. The great charm is in the people and their churches. The former, with their costumes and customs, are full of interest, and the latter are of remarkable beauty and quaintness. The tourist will hardly see much of the costume unless he attends a *Pardon*, the Irish 'pattern', i.e. the patronal feast at a shrine frequented only on that day, when the student of men and manners will find much else to interest him. The churches, of extraordinary beauty, are, for the most part, of granite, of a fine grain that lends itself to elaborate carving. The Kersanten stone employed, a dark volcanic product that, undercut and preserving its sharpness through centuries, is employed for carving of lace-like delicacy. The coast scenery, fine, but not of the finest, varies from the granite cliffs of Finistère to the sandy *dunes* of Morbihan. The towns, not comparable to those of Normandy for the number and richness of medieval domestic buildings, are set in far more charming surroundings. The cathedrals are, for the most part, small. Quimper, S. Pol de Léon and Tréguier have the finest of a French type. The village churches, where spared, possess a local character. In the diocese of Vannes the modern architecture is execrable.

The architects of Quimper are of a vastly higher type. They follow the old lines, and imitate what is good ; whereas in the Côtes du Nord and Morbihan, the modern work is insufferably vulgar. The country teems with prehistoric antiquities, which will especially interest those who have made such monuments a special study. Carnac, Locmariaquer, and Gavr' Inis cannot fail to impress any visitor with a sense of astonishment at the majestic rude architecture of a lost and mysterious people of whom almost nothing is known, and whose one religious idea seems to have been the cult of the dead.

The people are intensely religious. Religion is their passion ; and the efforts made by recent governments to tread it down, and to de-Bretonize the people, have only intensified religious and national enthusiasm. The Breton peasant is said to have a hard head. He is obstinate, and resists outside pressure on creed or custom. The Royalist tendency is more or less a thing of the past. He is content to be under a republic, if the republic will leave him alone.

Good fishing and shooting may be obtained on easy terms. The main roads are excellent, and the costumes and architecture present inexhaustible subjects to the artist.¹ The inns are generally clean, the charges moderate, and the fare passable. No part of Europe is so accessible, and contains so much of interest in varied directions. Delightful for a brief visit, it is full of interest for those who can make a prolonged stay. The climate is mild, and not so rainy as the West of England and Wales. The kindly

¹ *Editor's Note.*—Do not attempt to 'snap' people in costume without having courteously asked and obtained their permission.

people treat travellers with gracious courtesy. Brittany is divided into two very distinct portions, that in which French is spoken, and that in which the mother tongue is Breton, closely akin to Welsh. By far the most interesting portion is Finistère, where old costumes and old customs are clung to more tenaciously than elsewhere.

1902

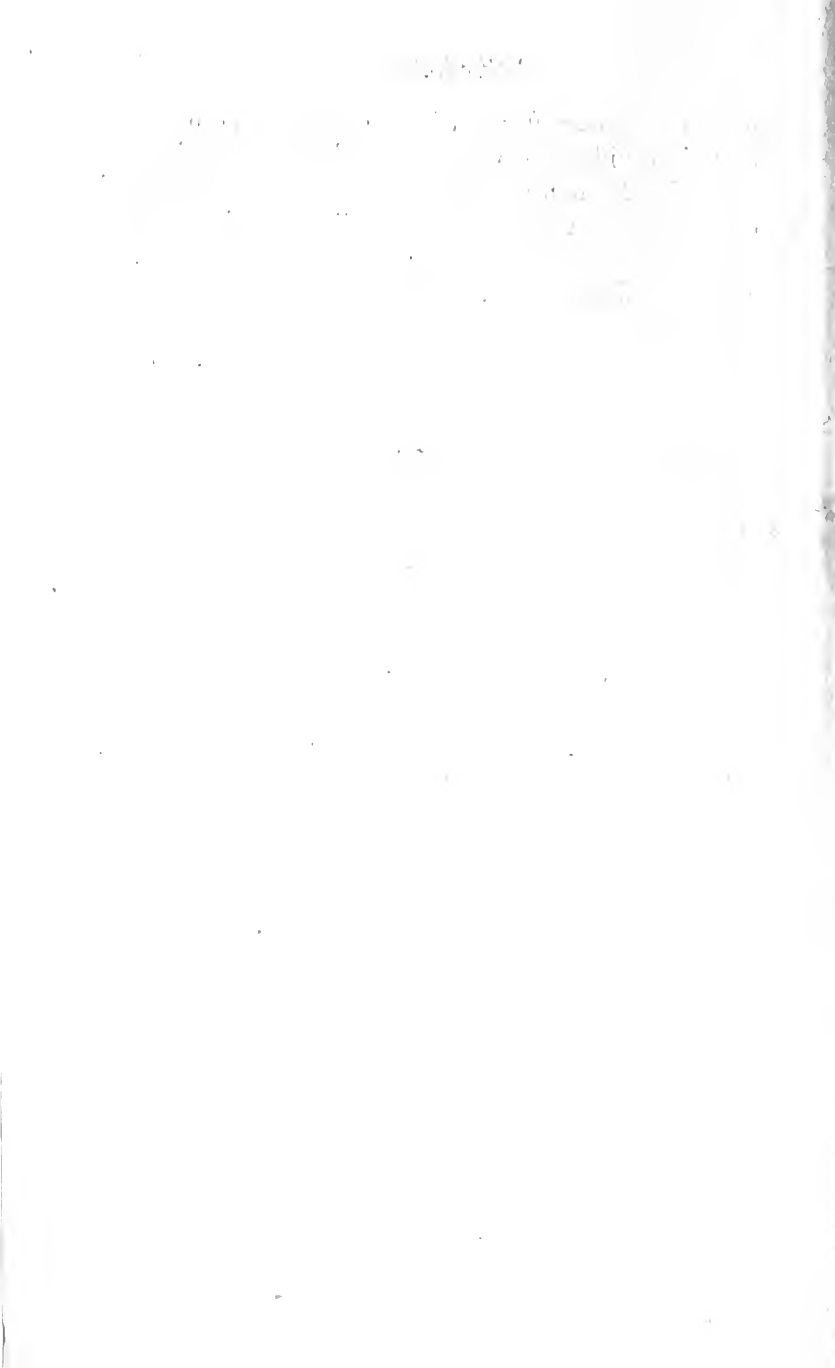
S. B. G.

PREFACE TO REVISION OF 1929

SINCE the Rev. S. Baring-Gould wrote, the most secluded districts have been linked up with the centres by auto-services. Many simple fishing villages have become watering-places for the season. The visitor must therefore be prepared for a tendency to standardization and loss of regional costume and custom. In spite of all, the conservative Breton and his dour but fascinating country are of perennial interest and inspiration to those who love to link the present with the historic past.

1928

I. J. E. D.



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* From Photographs by Lévy & Neurdein, Paris.

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BRITTANY



BRITTANY

I

GENERAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGY

BRITTANY, the extreme western promontory of the North of France, comprises the five departments of Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure. It is divided into Upper and Lower. In the former French is spoken, in the latter, Breton, with French as an acquired tongue.

The backbone of Upper Brittany is the chain of the Menez that runs from E. to W., and branches, forming on the N. the Montagnes d'Arrée, and on the S. the Montagnes Noires. The system is like a hay-fork, the prongs forming the above-named ranges. The whole rests on an elevated plateau that slopes to the sea N. and W., and, on the S., dies into the plain of Vilaine and Loire.

On the N. this plateau is seamed by rivers that have cut narrow valleys and ravines on their way to the sea. Such are the Rance, the Gouet, the Rivière de Morlaix. There is therefore no coast-road, and the traveller passes along the main arteries of traffic at some distance from the sea, catching a glimpse of it at the Anse d'Iffinac, and has to branch off to the coast to make acquaintance with its bold and picturesque features.

The mountain range, nowhere high, rarely reaches 1000 ft. The highest point is the Mont Saint Michel, which attains to slightly over 1200 ft. The ridges, rising out of an elevated plateau, are almost insignificant. The Menez-hom, most nearly reaching the dignity of a mountain, as it stands above the Bay of Douarnenez, has but 990 ft.

Along the W. confines of Ille-et-Vilaine, the Menez spreads into high tableland sown with lakelets acting as feeders to the Vilaine.

The Monts d'Arée, starting from the Coat-an-Noz in Côtes-du-Nord, extend to the peninsula of Crozon, attaining their highest point at the Mont S. Michel, and declining as they approach the sea. They rarely rise 300 ft. above the tableland and this prevents them from having an imposing appearance.

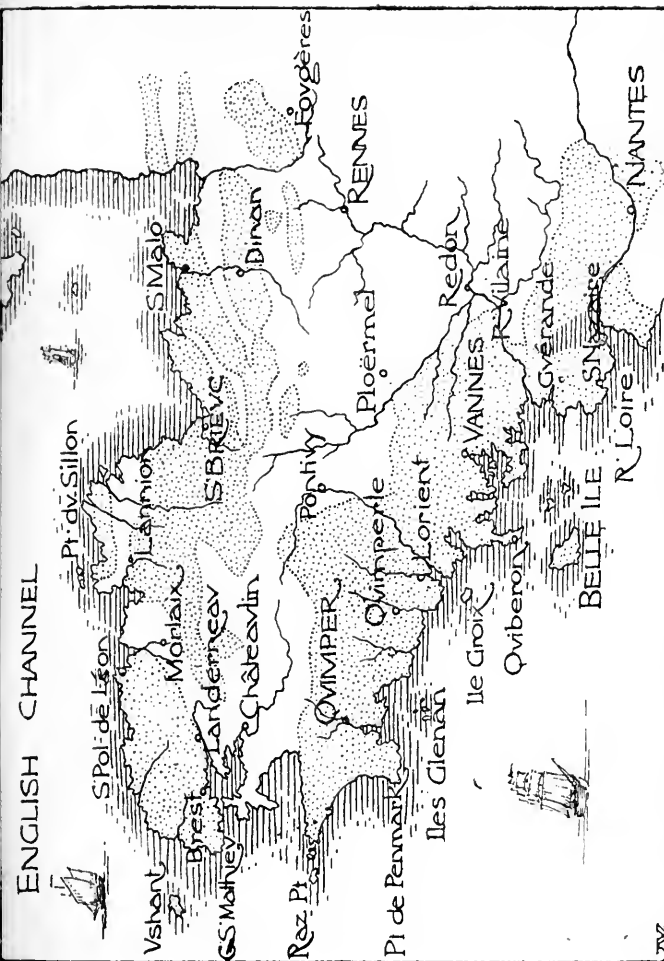
The Montagnes Noires flank the central plain on the S. Their maximum height is 1050 ft. After running S.W., they bend abruptly towards the N.W., and end in the Menezhom of the Crozon peninsula.

In the Morbihan, the Lande de Lanvaux, running from W. to N.E., extends to 50 kilometres, and rises to 240-320 ft. between the basins of the Claye and the Arz, which unite at Redon to feed the Vilaine.

The N. coast is eaten into bays from which the sea retreats to considerable distances, fringed with reefs and islands. It is a favourite summer resort through the stretch from Dinard to Plestin.

The W. of this peninsula is torn into shreds of promontories with deep inlets. The promontories of S. Mathieu, Crozon, Sizun, and Penmarch are bald, but bold. Below the point of Penmarch the coast rapidly trends S.E. and alters in character; it loses its bleak desolation and ragged, rocky nature, and forms landlocked seas—e.g. Belz and Morbihan—and the rocks

ENGLISH CHANNEL



GEOLOGICAL MAP OF BRITANY. SHOWING THE GRANITE AND ERUPTIVE ROCKS. DOTTED.



make way for sand-dunes. The island chain that constitutes a natural breakwater to the bay of Quiberon is the wrecked barrier of another inland sea, broken up by Atlantic surges. S. of the mouth of the Loire and the island of Noirmoutier stretches almost far enough to enclose another.

The plateau formation is not conducive to beauty. Its lovely sites must be sought in the valleys, and its wildest scenes on the coast. The deep cleft ravine of the Rance, the sweet valley of the Elorn, that of the canalized Aulne, the Blavet, the Laita and the Arz, will richly repay tracing.

The promontories of Crozon and Sizun were till recently bare, untilled, and heath-grown; the use of sardine heads as manure has given a great impetus to agriculture, and the export of fir balks for the Welsh mines has caused the planting of vast tracts with Austrian pine.

The geological structure is simple. It is of an immense upheaval of granite through beds of Silurian and Cambrian schist. Rare deposits of lime occur in the folds. Dykes of quartz and diorite have traversed the schist and granite, and the face of the country is spotted with igneous eruptions. It is as though the crust had been full of blow-holes through which the molten diorite rushed to the surface. The presence of quartz or diorite can often be recognized by the employment of one or other to metal the roads.

The granite extends from the bay of Mont Saint Michel to the extreme point of Finistère and reappears in the isles beyond; it is interrupted here and there by the sedimentary beds. The Châteaulin district, and the basin between the prongs of the mountain fork, are Cambrian and Silurian. From the Pointe du

Raz the granite extends almost uninterruptedly to the Rhone.

Breton granite, for the most part fine-grained and soft, lends itself to carving, and has been freely employed in churches and secular buildings from the 11th c. It is readily corroded by the weather, which gives to denuded surfaces a smooth and rounded shape, takes the angles off exposed masses, and occasions many an utter ruin.

A band of syenite runs from near Lamballe to Cap Fréhel, where it forms magnificent cliffs. It again comes to the surface at Tregastel and on the coast N. of Morlaix. The Monts d'Arrée of Cambrian schist furnish slates of good quality. Taking a section across the inner basin, the granite is quitted at Plounéour, then the ridge of Cambrian schist is reached, after crossing the point of S. Michel, which is of Cambrian sandstone; at S. Herbot we are on Silurian beds. Continuing S., the sandstone makes way for slaty schists, and the grauwacke of Brasparts succeeds. The Montagnes Noires are Silurian.

Kersanton stone, extensively employed for figure and foliage sculpture in Lower Brittany, is an amphibolite with mica freely comminuted and distributed. It is very dark and hardens with exposure. It comes from the S. of the Rade de Brest.

An interesting deposit is the tertiary limestone of S. Juvat beside the Rance. It is of small extent, but of vast commercial importance. The bed is an agglomerate of shells and bones. In places it lies under a deposit of as much as 45 ft. of sand—a veritable mine of wealth in a country so destitute of lime.

A mineralogical curiosity is the 'staurotides' found at Baud, Scaer, and in various places about the Blavet. The peasants attach a sentimental value to them, as

marked with a cross, and nails. They are therefore often sold at Pardons. They are formed by trap-dykes that have penetrated the schist, fused and run together some constituents, which have crystallized, as parallel or transversal prisms, to form an ordinary or S. Andrew's Cross.

II

BOTANY

Botany is little varied owing to the slight variation in soil and subsoil, schist and granite. It is but in rare spots of limestone that the flora is different. It may be roughly divided into plants that affect the inland districts or moors, and that which flourishes on the seaboard. The flora of a slate and granitic region, whether in Scotland, Cornwall, or Brittany, is much the same. In the Guerande, with its extensive marshes, an interesting collection may be made of aquatic plants, living in sweet or brackish water.

A brief account follows, with indications as to the habitat of rarer specimens.

Leaving the Loire, especially the mouth of the Vilaine, one notes the gradual disappearance of many plants that are common to the S. A few that abound may still occur as stunted stragglers. This contrast becomes more striking farther north. The poverty is due to the uniformity of soil and the absence of calcareous rocks, which deprives it of an entire series of plants that abound in the more rigorous climate of Normandy. A small number does exist, but only, as stated, in pockets of limestone, or on the seaboard, where they feed on the wreckage of shells cast up by the sea, and carried inland by gales.

The following plants are found in calcareous soil :

Fumaria parviflora.

Diplostaxis muralis.

„ *viminea.*

Arabis sagitata.

Lepidium campestre.

Thlaspi perfoliatum (L.
Inf.).

Helianthemum vulgare.

<i>Althæa hirsuta</i> (L. Inf.).	<i>Stachys germanica</i> (L. Inf.).
<i>Silene inflata</i> .	<i>Stachys annua</i> .
<i>Anthylis vulneraria</i> .	„ <i>rec a</i> (L. Inf.).
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllis</i> (Ren.).	<i>Ajuga Chamæpitys</i> .
<i>Potentilla verna</i> .	<i>Potamogeton Horne- manni</i> (Rennes).
<i>Galium spurium</i> .	<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i> .
„ <i>tricorne</i> (L. Inf.).	„ <i>hircina</i> .
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i> (Ren.).	„ <i>palustris</i> .
<i>Scabrosa columbaria</i> .	<i>Ophrys aranifera</i> .
<i>Cirsium acaule</i> .	„ <i>apifera</i> .
„ <i>eriophorum</i> (L. Inf. Rennes).	<i>Juncus obtusiflorus</i> .
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> .	<i>Carex nitida</i> .
<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> .	„ <i>paludosa</i> (L. Inf.).
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i> .	<i>Avena putescens</i> .
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> .	<i>Bromus erectus</i> .
<i>Anchusa italica</i> .	„ <i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Cynoglossum pictum</i> (Ren.).	<i>Equisetum Telmateia</i> .
<i>Salvia sclarea</i> .	<i>Adiantum Capillus Ven- eris</i> .
„ <i>pratensis</i> (L. Inf.).	

The maritime region is more rich and interesting. In addition to such as may be found in limestone districts already registered, the following are found :

<i>Glaucium luteum</i> .	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> .
<i>Silene Otites</i> .	<i>Cynanchum vincetoxi- cum</i> .
„ <i>conica</i> .	<i>Linaria supina</i> .
<i>Spergula nodosa</i> .	<i>Salix repens</i> .
<i>Medicago minima</i> .	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> .
<i>Ononis repens</i> .	<i>Allium sphærocephalum</i> .
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i> .	<i>Muscari cornosum</i> .
<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> .	<i>Koeleria cristata</i> .
<i>Buplevrum aristatum</i> .	<i>Aira canescens</i> .
<i>Corrigiola litteralis</i> .	<i>Testuca uniglumis</i> .
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> .	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> .
<i>Grophalum luteo-album</i> .	

<i>Trifolium strictum.</i>	<i>Salvia verbenaca.</i>
<i>Rosa pimpinelli folia.</i>	<i>Samolus Valerandi.</i>
<i>Epilobium parvi florum.</i>	<i>Thesium humifusum.</i>
<i>Herniaria glabra.</i>	<i>Carex punctata.</i>
<i>Oenanthe Lachenalii.</i>	

Brittany possesses no true mountains, only elevated moorland. There are consequently no true mountainous plants. *Lycopodium selago* is rare on a few elevated spots; *Viola palustris* and *Polystichum oreopteris* belong to a submountainous district. The only exception is a peculiar form of *Silene maritima* that grows on the summit rocks of the Monts d'Arrée. This range was once doubtless covered by forest, as is shown by the presence of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, a plant that lives in the shade of trees, and which lingers, in a stunted condition, although the sheltering boughs have gone.

The following is a list of some plants of Lower Brittany that are rare in Finistère, Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord, omitting those pertaining to calcareous soils and seaboard sands :

<i>Thalictrum flavum.</i>	<i>Trifolium Michelianum.</i>
<i>Fumaria micrantha.</i>	„ <i>angustifolium.</i>
<i>Raphanus maritimus.</i>	<i>Lupinus reticulatus.</i>
<i>Crambe maritima.</i>	<i>Potentilla vaillantii.</i>
<i>Cochlearia anglica.</i>	<i>Pyrus aucuparea.</i>
<i>Helianthemum umbellatum.</i>	<i>Scleranthus perennis.</i>
<i>Viola palustris.</i>	<i>Eryngium viviparum</i> (sp.).
<i>Astrocarpus Clusii.</i>	<i>Torilio heterophylla.</i>
<i>Arenaria montana.</i>	<i>Sium angustifolium.</i>
<i>Lavatera arborea.</i>	<i>Œnanthe pimpinelloides.</i>
<i>Ervodium maritimum.</i>	<i>Peucedanum officiale.</i>
<i>Ulex Galii.</i>	<i>Linosyris vulgaris.</i>
<i>Adenocarpus complicatus.</i>	<i>Artemisia gallica.</i>
	<i>Crepis setosa.</i>

<i>Erica vagans.</i>	<i>Gladiolus illyricus.</i>
„ <i>setosa.</i>	<i>Pancratium maritimum.</i>
<i>Linaria pelisseriana.</i>	<i>Juncus obtusiflorus.</i>
„ <i>supera.</i>	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum.</i>
<i>Teucrium scordium.</i>	„ <i>gracile.</i>
<i>Statice rariflora.</i>	<i>Carex teretiuscula.</i>
<i>Plantago carinata.</i>	„ <i>triformis.</i>
<i>Quercus toza.</i>	<i>Polypogon littoralis.</i>
<i>Zostera nana.</i>	<i>Agrostis spica venti.</i>
<i>Epipactis palustris.</i>	<i>Cynosurus echinatus.</i>
<i>Malaxis paludosa.</i>	<i>Isoetes Delalandei.</i>

Also in Finistère :

<i>Diplotaxis muralis.</i>	<i>Scilla verna.</i>
<i>Astragalus Bayonensis.</i>	<i>Juncus squarrosus.</i>
<i>Pyrus aucuparea.</i>	<i>Scerpus cæspitosus.</i>
<i>Cineraria spathulæfolia.</i>	<i>Eriophorbium vaginatum.</i>
<i>Gentiana campestris (sp.).</i>	<i>Carex dioica.</i>
<i>Erythria diffusa.</i>	„ <i>punctata.</i>
<i>Lithospermum</i> pro-	<i>Crypsis aculeata.</i>
<i>stratum (sp.).</i>	„ <i>schænoides.</i>
<i>Anchusa italica.</i>	<i>Bromus velutinus.</i>
<i>Galeopsis versicolor (sp.).</i>	<i>Lycopodium selago (sp.).</i>
<i>Teucrium scordium.</i>	<i>Grammitis leptophylla</i>
<i>Urtica membranacea.</i>	(<i>sp.</i>).
(<i>sp.</i>).	<i>Polystichum oreopteris.</i>
<i>Triglossum Barrilieri.</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum tun-</i>
<i>Orchis palustris.</i>	<i>bridgense (sp.).</i>
<i>Narcissus reflexus (sp.).</i>	

In the Côtes-du-Nord :

<i>Erodium botrys.</i>	<i>Eufragia latifolia.</i>
<i>Selinum curvifolia.</i>	<i>Polygonum bistorta (sp.).</i>
<i>Cirsium acaule.</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia.</i>
<i>Gentiana amarella (sp.).</i>	<i>Aira flexuosa.</i>
<i>Symphytum tuberosum.</i>	

Côtes-du-Nord has also the limestone bed of S. Juvat, where many plants given in the first list may be

found. Ille-et-Vilaine is still more favourably situated for calcareous rocks. There is a considerable basin S. of Rennes, with a corresponding flora, known to botanists as the limestone tract of S. Jacques.

Plants common throughout the country have not been included.

III

HISTORY

The ancient Armorica (Ar môr, by the sea), known to the Britons and Irish as Llydaw and to the Welsh as Llydaw, was originally peopled by a race of Dolmen-builders, a brown-eyed and dark-haired people, who strewed it with monuments. To them followed the Gauls, blue-eyed, with flaxen hair; these were divided into five tribes that occupied severally the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine (Redones), with capital at Rennes; Côtes-du-Nord (Curiosoliti), with headquarters at Corseul, near Dinan; Finistère (Osismi), with capital at Carhaix; Morbihan (Veneti), with centre at Vannes; Loire Inférieure (Nanncti), with capital at Nantes.

These tribes were subjugated by Caesar, and the Veneti almost exterminated. The culture and language of the conquerors were rapidly assimilated. Christianity took root at Rennes and Nantes and Vannes, but little was done for the rural population, which probably still spoke an agglutinative tongue akin to modern Basque. The stately bishops of Gallo-Roman cities ministered to the cultured residents within their walls, and in villas along the coast. The Gallo-Roman population had dwindled to an incredible extent, under the exactions of imperial tax-gatherers, so that country residences fell into ruin, and the impoverished Gallo-Romans withdrew into towns. But very early in the 5th c. fleets of British settlers fled from the swords of Picts and Scots, and occupied the land about the mouth of the Loire. By

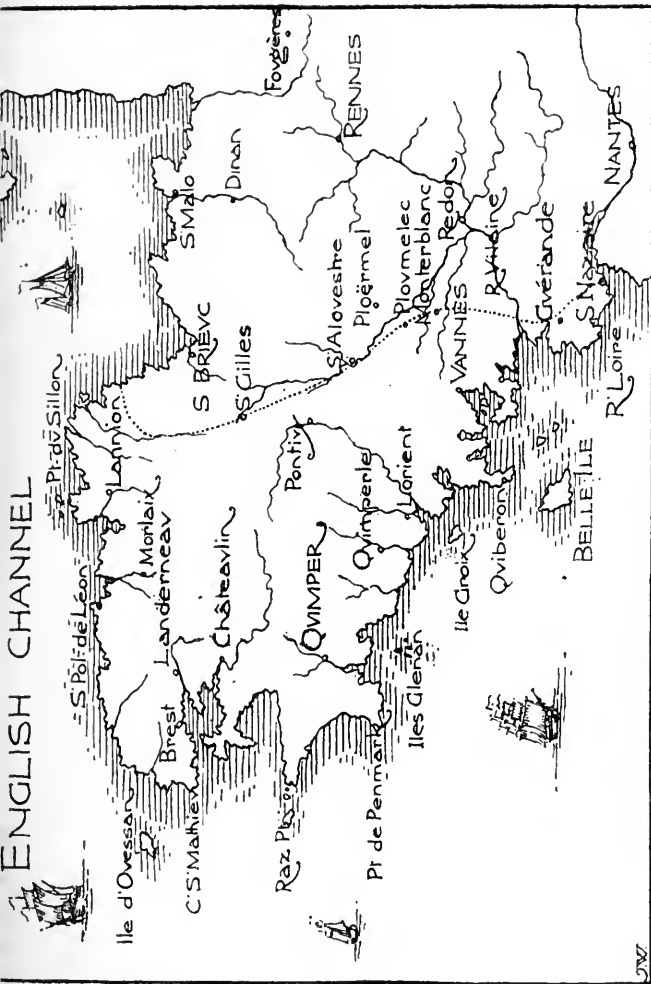
469 they were so numerous as to send a contingent of twelve thousand men to assist the Romans against the Visigoths.

In consequence of the Saxon invasion of Britain immigration grew, and the dispossessed islanders sought and found a new home in the Armorican peninsula, where they established themselves under their own princes, with their own institutions, civil or ecclesiastical, and tongue. Armorica received the name of Lesser Britain, and the current language became British, identical with that now spoken in Wales, and, till the 17th c., in Cornwall. Contact with France along the E. has gradually thrust back the Breton language, but it is still spoken from Guingamp, in a slanting line to the mouth of the Loire. Two British kingdoms were formed, Domnonia and Cornubia; the former included the Côtes-du-Nord and Finistère above the river Elorn. Cornubia (Cornouaille) was the district below the basin between the Monts d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires, and stretched to the river Ellé at Quimperlé. The department of Morbihan was Bro-Weroc, a county, but the British chief did not call himself king, probably because the colonists did not gain Vannes, the capital, which they enveloped but left unmolested.

At first the British colonists admitted allegiance to native princes in Britain, who were granted certain lands as royal *dominium* in the newly settled colony. Thus Geraint, King of Devon, had a palace in Belle Ile, and portions of newly-acquired territory on the Blavet, in Morbihan, and near Matignon, in Côtes-du-Nord. His son Solomon (Selyf) is said to have fallen at Langollen, probably whilst endeavouring to enforce taxes on the original inhabitants.

As the insular power of the Britons was broken, the

ENGLISH CHANNEL



MAP OF BRITANY SHOWING LIMITS OF BRETON TONGUE

colonists considered themselves independent, and acknowledged an ill-defined submission to Frank kings at Paris, who left them to local rule.

After the Britons came large numbers of Irish from Ossory and Wexford, at the close of the 5th c., to settle along the W. and N. coast. No traces of them are found S. of Hennebont, or W. of Guingamp, but the coastline of Cornouaille and Leon was studded with them.

A serious attempt was made to convert the native population. The chiefs who came over were followed by brothers and cousins who were ecclesiastics, and these were granted lands to educate the young of the freeborn colonists and minister to the tribesmen.

The work of evangelization seems to have sent a thrill through Ireland, and to have been taken up with energy. Missionary colleges were formed by the assistants of Patrick to serve as training places for those who were to carry on the apostolic work.

The principal *Irish* founders were : Fiacc, Bishop of Sletty (Vi'ho), Tighernac, Bishop of Clogher and Clones (Thegonnec), Eugenius, Bishop of Ardstraw (Tugean), Senan, Abbot of Inniscathy (Seny), Setna, his disciple (Sezni), Conleath, Bridget's domestic bishop (Coulitz), Ronan and Brendan.

The principal *British* founders were : Cadoc, Brioc, Tugdual, Leonore, Paulus Aurelianus (Pol de Leon), Curig, Caradoc, Gildas, and his crippled son Kenneth ; David, Samson, Malo, Arthmael, Meven, and Mancen (Mawgan)—this latter closely allied with the Irish mission. Nonna, mother of S. David, Ninnoc, Noyala, and the disciples of S. Bridget, established institutions to educate the daughters of freemen of the tribes to which schools were attached.

In 845, Nominoe invested with the lieutenancy of

Brittany by Louis the Pious, led a revolt against Charles the Bald, and established an independence that lasted till the Duchess Anne (1491) brought it under the French crown. From the close of the 9th c., and throughout the 10th, the coast was ravaged by Northmen, Frisians and Danes, and the insecurity inland caused the desertion of the country and the flight of monks with the relics of their founders to walled towns in the heart of France. That Brittany should fall a prey to invaders was largely due to the divisions that existed among its princes, who could not or would not combine. At length Alan, Count of Vannes, succeeded in rallying the Britons, and routed the Northern pirates for fifteen years. For the first time the Gallo-Roman town dwellers made common cause with the descendants of British colonists.

On the death of Alan (907) the Northmen reappeared, and many Bretons under Count Matthuedoi of Poher fled to England to throw themselves on the protection of Athelstan.

In 938, Alan Barbetorte, godson of Athelstan, returned from England and drove out the Normans. Nantes was in such complete ruin that when Alan sought to reach the fallen altar of the cathedral to offer up his thanks for victory, he had to hew his way to it through thorns and brambles.

After the expulsion of the Northmen Brittany was reorganized. Hitherto the colonists had been divided into tribes or *plous*, into which no Gallo-Roman could enter. After the victories of Alan Barbetorte the *plous* were not reconstructed, and the feudal system succeeded to the tribal.

The country was now broken up into a hierarchy of counties and seigneuries, and the king, abandoning the royal title, contented himself with that of duke.

The great counties were Léon, Cornouaille, Poher, Porhoët, Penthievre, Rennes and Nantes. Barons defended the eastern frontier, holding fiefs under the Count of Rennes; these were Châteaubriant, la Guerche, Vitré, Fougères and Combourg. The whole vast inland forest of Porhoët, given to the Counts of Rennes, was divided into two parts. In the E. the seigneuries of Gael, Loudéac and Malestroit were created as fiefs. In the W. there was but the single seigneurie of Porhoët; the viscount lived at Josselin. Later it was broken up and became the viscounty of Rohan.

The old kingdom of Cornouaille became a county with vassal barons at Pont l'Abbé, abbot of Landevennec, Pont Croix, viscount of Le Faou. In the interior were the viscounts of Poher and Gourin.

The old kingdom of Domnonia was divided into the three counties of Léon, Penthievre and Tréguier.

The Ducal crown did not long remain in the family of Alan Barbetorte. After an internecine war of forty years, Conan, Count of Rennes, assumed the title (990), and the dukes of his house spent their time in fighting and crushing their own kinsmen. Geoffrey I married a Norman wife, and had two sons, Alan and Eudo. In 1034 Eudo, jealous and ambitious, demanded of his brother a share in the duchy. Alan gave him the counties of Tréguier and Penthievre, and Eudo thus became the ancestor of the great and dangerous family of Penthievre, which maintained undying rivalry with the ducal house and made civil war for centuries. Conan II succeeded as a child of three months, and his uncle ruled in his name, aided by the Normans. When Conan came of age, he had to fight against Eudo; he invaded Normandy, but was cut off by poison. When William the Conqueror

became King of England, Brittany, nipped between France and Normandy, became an object of ambition to both, and a common battlefield.

For 500 years this continued. Brittany writhed and strove for independence, and had no desire to become a province of France or an English colony. War broke out under Duke Hoel in 1076, when he invoked the aid of Philip I against William the Conqueror. Under Alan Fergant and Conan III the land had rest for 80 years, and the trouble began again with renewed violence. Conan's death in 1148 gave rise to a war of succession that lasted 8 years. Conan IV, assisted by the English, succeeded in establishing himself in the ducal seat, and favoured the English in every way. Henry II of England married his son Geoffrey Plantagenet to Constance, daughter of Conan IV, heiress of Brittany, and Geoffrey was crowned at Rennes in 1169. This was of advantage so far that it introduced Norman civilization into a duchy that was backward and barbarous. The churches built in the 12th c. were erected by architects of the Norman and French schools, e.g. the cathedrals of S. Pol-de-Léon and S. Malo and the churches of Guèrande. Geoffrey died in 1187, and his son Arthur fell into the hands of his uncle, King John, who had him murdered at Rouen (1203). Constance did not die broken-hearted and despairing, as represented by Shakespeare, but married Guy de Thouars, and had a daughter and heiress, who married Pierre de Dreux.

We may pass over ensuing history till we reach John III, who died in 1341, without issue, and who, hating his half-brother, Jean de Montfort, bequeathed the succession to his niece, Jeanne de Penthièvre, whom he married to Charles de Blois, nephew of

Philip VI of France. This was the signal for the outbreak of the desolating War of the Succession of the two Jeannes. Neither of those most interested were for the most part of the time leaders. At the outset Jean de Montfort was taken prisoner (1342), kept in prison till his health was broken, and discharged only to die (1345). His intrepid wife, Jeanne of Flanders, carried on. At the Battle of La Roche-Berrien (1347) Charles of Blois was captured and conveyed to England, and the conduct of war fell to his wife Jeanne. The English espoused the side of Montfort, and the French that of Charles of Blois. The success of the battle of La Roche was followed by the signal victory of Mauron (1352). The war dragged on, and Charles was released in 1356, to renew the contest with fresh cruelty. He had, as his best assistant, Bertrand du Guesclin, heroic and honourable, one of the best captains France ever produced. In the decisive battle of Auray (1364) Charles was killed, and Du Guesclin taken prisoner. A few months later, Jean de Montfort the younger was recognized duke as John IV. The war was not at an end. The Bretons of Penthievre rallied to Olivier de Clisson, and the old strife continued under their names.

The country was ravaged by Companies, under commanders who passed from one side to the other to suit their convenience. John IV attempted to have Clisson assassinated in Paris (1392). The attempt failed, but served to exasperate Clisson and aggravate the war. It became a family vendetta. In 1420 Olivier de Clisson, grandson of Charles de Blois, and John V, treacherously obtained possession of John V and imprisoned him. A war ensued, and before the duke could be liberated, much blood was shed ; as

the cause of the Penthievre family was not, on this occasion, espoused by France, it was crushed and the apanage confiscated.

Francis I (1442-50) conceived animosity against his brother Gilles de Bretagne, whom he accused of favouring the English. He delivered him to his mortal enemy, who starved him to death (cf. p. 106). Pierre II succeeded, but as he died without issue, like Francis, the succession passed to Arthur of Richmond their uncle. He was succeeded by Francis II, who died in 1488, leaving an heiress, Anne, who married first Charles VIII of France (1491), and on the death of Charles (1498) Louis XII, thus finally uniting the duchy to the crown of France.

The Reformation, which made no way with the people, was embraced by the Rohan, Rieux, Laval and other noble lords, who coveted Church lands. The chateaux of Blain and Vitré were for a while centres of Huguenot propaganda. The province would have remained at peace, but that its governor, the Duke de Mercœur was a devoted adherent to the house of Guise, and proposed to make Brittany a stronghold of the League. When Henry IV came to the throne in 1589 he was a Calvinist. There were three parties in Brittany mutually antagonistic—the Leaguers, supported from Spain, the Huguenots and the Royalists. The city of Rennes, without abandoning the Faith remained true to Henry IV. Nantes became the headquarters of the League. The Huguenots, from Vitré, and the family of Rohan swept the country. Nine years of war, 1589-1598 ensued. A swarm of brigands placed themselves under the flag of the League, King, or Bible, and wrought intolerable misery. The peasants, maddened by their sufferings, rose against all alike, besieged

castles indiscriminately and massacred every man in harness. Brittany was almost depopulated, and wolves preyed on human corpses. One of the worst ruffians of this period was Fontenelle, a cadet of the family of Beaumanoir. He sacked Roscoff, Carhaix, and ravaged the diocese of Tréguier. His worst atrocities were committed at Pont l'Abbé and Pen-ar-ch, once a flourishing town rivalling Nantes, which never recovered the butcheries committed by Fontenelle. Its ruined houses have never been rebuilt. The atrocities committed by him defy description. He seated his victims on iron chairs and broiled them to death, or immersed them in mid-winter in vats of ice-cold water, and left them to perish in dungeons. Parishes of a thousand adults were reduced to twelve. To the miseries produced by civil war succeeded a Black Death, which almost completed the depopulation. Fontenelle was taken in 1598, but pardoned; he was arrested for fresh crimes in 1602, and slowly tortured to death.

The province remained in peace till 1675, when taxation became so burdensome that the people rose in insurrection and were put down with great barbarity.

At the Revolution a noble stand was made by the peasantry against the bloodthirsty ruffians who had grasped the reins of power. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the mouths of these latter spelt Tyranny, Robbery and Massacre. Again the soil was drenched in blood. Priests were hunted like wild beasts, and men caught were hung, guillotined or shot. Under the Terror the moderate deputies who belonged to the Girondins had to fly for their lives. The Convention sent down Carrier and others, the scum of humanity, to 'purify' the county. Twenty-eight

Girondists were guillotined at Brest. Anyone held suspect was at once sent to death. The Loire and Nantes was choked with the bodies of inoffensive men, women, and children, drowned like rats.

The *Chouans*—peasants who rose against their tyrants—were commanded in Morbihan by Cadoudal. In July, 1795, an English fleet disembarked several regiments of French *émigrés*. Hoche came upon them, and exterminated 952 in cold blood. Nantes and S. Briec were taken by the peasants, but the firm hand of Bonaparte held the reins, and put down opposition. Cadoudal was guillotined.

At the present day, Brittany is still a stronghold of Catholicism. As to the rights of legitimists, Orleanists or Bonapartists, the peasants concern themselves little, but to touch their religion is to touch them to the quick. The Republican Government has done all in its power to destroy the cohesion of the Breton people, and its attachment to the Faith. The Breton language has been forbidden in schools, and in 1901 an order was sent by Waldeck Rousseau to all bishops and clergy of Lower Brittany forbidding them to preach in the language of the people on pain of withdrawal of stipends: an order that was very properly disregarded.

Meanwhile national or rather provincial feeling still survives. Opposition makes the Breton more stubborn. He has not much worldly ambition. He asks to be left alone to work out his own destiny, strong in his religious convictions, '*Français—oui, mais Breton avant tout.*'

IV

ANTIQUITIES

"When a painter wants to represent Brittany, he draws a peasant under the shadow of a great stone."—*Adrien Dudin*.

The prehistoric remains that abound consist of
(1) *The Dolmen*, i.e. a number of stones set on end rudely forming a chamber, and covered with one or more capstones.

(2) The *Allée Couverte*: a dolmen on a large scale. Both served as family or tribal ossuaries.

(3) The *Menhir*: a single standing stone; an *Alignment* is a number of these uprights often in parallel lines, extending some distance.

(4) The *Cromlech*, as understood in France, is a circle of standing stones.

(5) The *Lech*: lineal descendant of the menhir. A stone sometimes round, often bearing an inscription, or a rude cross, set up by British or Irish settlers.

Tumuli and *Camps* are numerous.

Of *Roman remains*, there are relics of an aqueduct near Carhaix, and numerous villas uncovered, notably near Carnac, but almost all re-covered. The most remarkable Roman monument extant is the Temple de Mars, a fragment near Corseul.

The *Venus* of Quinipili, a Roman Gallic idol, is at Baud (q.v.)

MEDIAEVAL

Of churches earlier than the 10th c. there are none. The crypt of Lanmeur, and perhaps the

arches and piers of Loconnolé near Morlaix, with the W. arches of Plouguer (Carhaix) can be attributed to the 10th c. There are considerable remains of *Romanesque* churches, beginning with plain unmoulded round arch resting on plain rectangular piers, and gradually enriched. (11th and beginning of 12th cc.) Later characteristics are :

First pointed, lancet windows, no tracery, and arches struck from two centres. (Middle of 12th and beginning of 13th cc.)

Second pointed or *Geometrical*. Window tracery becomes rich, but always geometrical. (Middle of 13th and throughout 14th cc.)

Third pointed or *Flamboyant*. Flame-like tracery, recurving, cusping gradually abandoned. Arches employed in ornamentation struck from four centres. (15th and beginning of 16th cc.)

Rénaissance. At first classic detail with Gothic outline, and tracery in decay. Then all tracery abandoned; design stiffens and loses all Gothic feeling. (Middle of 16th to middle of 17th cc.)

Baroque. Round-headed windows, no tracery, clumsy mouldings, florid taste, barbarous enrichment. (End of 17th and 18th cc.)

V

PARDONS

Pardons are religious and social gatherings on the occasion of general or local feasts of the church. They are sometimes held in towns and villages, often at a humble shrine in a wood or on an island. Local costumes, where still worn, are then to be seen at their best.

Services usually begin on the evening before. Pilgrims sing and pray until nightfall, when many sleep in and around the churches. Masses and Communion begin at daybreak, so that the tourist who arrives later will only see the Solemn Mass and Procession, after which the recreational aspect holds sway.

Almost every Pardon has a character of its own. In the Côtes du Nord the religious aspect is more marked in the Breton districts. There is often an evening procession with lighted tapers, and sometimes a bonfire lighted by the figure of an angel which is made to descend from the church spire. In seaports the procession is held on the water with picturesque effect.

At Lantec (P. 73) the sailors walk barefooted, in shirts, to fulfil an ancient vow.

Visitors to the more popular Pardons should secure accommodation well in advance.

The decay of these ancient and interesting festivals is due, not to lessening of religious fervour, but to municipal hostility, and the unbecoming curiosity of tourists. Sympathetic and reverent visitors are

always welcomed and treated with great courtesy, but loud conversational comments and the clicking of kodaks at solemn moments do not make for good feeling. Bretons are tender-hearted and susceptible under their rough exterior. Behaviour on the part of the pilgrims is generally excellent, and in Lower Brittany one may wander late among the crowds enjoying themselves on merry-go-rounds and at shooting stalls without any sign of horseplay or drunkenness.

The Bigauden Pardons are the most showy. These people, peculiar in appearance, and distinct in character from true Bretons, delight in bright colours and pageantry, but have less deep-seated piety. They are supposed to be the descendants of primitive Ivernians, who preceded the British colonists. Bretons look upon them with distrust and sometimes with aversion.

At a typical Pardon one sees and admires the wondrous countenances of the Breton peasants, the sweet and modest appearance of young people, and the rugged faces of the old.

Huysmans says well that 'the soul is everything and physiognomy is modelled by it. There are holy brightnesses in their eyes, on their lips—those doors to the borders of which the soul alone can come, from which it looks forth and all but shows itself' (*En Route*). Goodness and kindness as well as spirituality stream from their faces. These are the people whose women-folk gave up holiday costumes, which take twenty years of economy to acquire, to clothe and bury bodies washed up from the wreck of the *Drummond Castle*.

VI

ICONOGRAPHY

It is useful to be able to identify the popular local saints whose statues are found in Churches, Chapels, and at Holy Wells. A few Saints of the Roman Calendar are added.

Ste. Anne. Aged woman : our Lady as a child ; sometimes on one arm, with Christ on the other.

S. Armel ; brown habit, a cap on his head, amice over the R. shoulder. A dragon held by a stole.

Ste. Aude (Haude) : A damsel carrying her head.

S. Bieuzy (Brieuc) : a monk with his head cleft.

S. Brioc : a bishop with a wolf licking his feet.

S. Budoc : a bishop with a barrel at his side.

S. Cadoc : an abbot holding a bell.

S. Corentin : a bishop carrying a fish.

S. David : an archbishop with crozier.

S. Edern : a monk riding on a stag.

S. Efflam : ducal habit, with sceptre, treading on a dragon.

S. Fiacre. Brown habit, holding a spade.

S. Fingar (Eguinger, or Guingar) : a prince, with sword and palm branch.

S. Gildas. Monastic habit, with a snarling dog at his feet.

S. Gwen Teirbron, seated, with crown, and three breasts, children on her knees or at her feet.

S. Gwénole (Winwaloe) : an abbot ; no special symbol.

S. Haude : damsel carrying her head.

S. Herbot : an anchorite with an ox at his feet.

S. Hervè : a blind monk, a boy or wolf at his side.

S. Meliau : a king or duke, bearing sword and palm branch, or sceptre.

S. Melor : boy with one hand and one foot cut off.

Ste. Ninnoc : a nun, a stag at her feet.

Ste. Noyala : a princess holding her head in her hands.

S. Paul of Léon : a Bishop treading on a dragon, and with a bell in his hands.

S. Samson : archbishop.

S. Solomon : in royal robes, a dagger in his breast.

S. Thegonnec : a bishop with a cart drawn by wolves.

S. Theilo : an abbot or bishop riding on a stag.

S. Tujean : a bishop with a mad dog at his side.

S. Vincent Ferrier : white monastic habit, holding a trumpet, and with wings.

S. Yves : white robe with long sleeves and doctor's bonnet, sometimes giving judgment between rich and poor.

S. Anthony of Padua : Franciscan habit with the Child Jesus on one arm.

S. Barbara : a tower at her side.

S. Cornelius : Pope, with an ox at his feet.

S. Eligius : bishop, with a horse at his side.

S. Isidore : Breton peasant in 'bragoubraz' (baggy breeches), holding a sickle.

S. Joseph : aged, holding a lily, sometimes with the Child Jesus.

S. Roch : a pilgrim showing a wound in one leg, with a dog.

VII

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

In the humblest village one may always reckon on good meals, but not always on dry sheets; it is not customary to air them, and, except in hot dry weather, it is well to be on one's guard. Water should be drunk with caution. Too frequently it is drawn from the well in the yard. Coffee in out of the way parts is sometimes roast lupin berries, which, mixed with chicory, is liable to upset the stomach. Charges, generally moderate, fluctuate with the rate of exchange, and approximate to the rest of France at the new seaside resorts. Sanitary arrangements are sometimes rudimentary.

MAPS

The following sheets of the Etat Majeur maps will be useful: 57 Brest, 73 Chateaulin, 60 Dinan, 41 Lannion, 88 Lorient, 58 Morlaix, 117 Nantes, 40 Plouguerneau, 74 Pontivy, 87 Pont l'Abbé, 72 Quimper, 90 Redon, 75 Rennes, 59 S. Briec, 42 Tréguier, 9 Vannes, 102 Belle Ile, 56 Ouessant. Each has sheets, N.W., N.E., S.W., S.E., except 102 Belle Ile, single sheet, S.E., Lannion only N.E., S.W., S.E., 6 Ouessant only N.E., 87 Pont l'Abbé only N.E., Tréguier only N.W., S.W., S.E.

ROUTES

Routes are not given, as there is a diversity between rail and road. For the latter the map, published by

the Cycling Club, gives the best roads, and hills are indicated. Taking the Chefs-lieux d'arrondissement (C.L.), and a few other centres, we indicate what is to be seen within an easy range.

Less details have been given as to portions of Ille-et-Vilaine, which do not offer much of interest, and of Loire Inférieure only the truly Breton region of Guérande and S. Nazaire is included.

The following head-quarters are recommended for radiating excursions. Places and regions of little moment are omitted.

Côtes-du-Nord.—DINAN. Lamballe, Plancoet, Ploubalay, Dol, Jugon, Becherel.

GUINGAMP. Belle-Ile, Pontrieux, Plouagat, Bourbriac.

LANNION. Perros-Guirec, Plestin.

LOUDÉAC. Uzel, Plouguenast, La Chèze, Mûr.

PAIMPOL. Lézardrieux, Pontrieux, Plouha, and Iles de Bréhat.

PLOUARET. Plestin, Bégard, and Belle-Ile.

ROSTRENEC. S. Nicolas du Pélem, Maël Carhaix, Goarec.

S. BRIEUC. Etables, Châtelaudren, Quintin, Lamballe.

TRÉGUIER. Lézardrieux, La Roche-Derrien.

Finistère.—AUDIERNE. Cap Sizun.

BREST. S. Renan, Ploudalmézeau, Lannilis, Plabennec, and Ouessant.

CHÂTEAULIN. Crozon, Le Faou, Pleyben.

CHÂTEAUNEUF-LE-FAOU. Pleyben, and Montagnes Noires.

HUELGOËT. Montagnes d'Arrée.

LANDERNEAU. Daoulas, Ploudiry, Sizun, and Montagnes d'Arrée.

LANDIVISIAU. S. Thégonnec, Plouzévéde, Ploudiry, and Sizun.

LESNEVEN. Coast by Plounéour-trez.

MORLAIX. Lanmeur, Taulé, Plouigneau, S. Thégonnec.

PONTAVEN. Concarneau, Fouesnant.

PONT L'ABBÉ, Penmarch peninsula.

PLOUDALMÉZEAU, Lannilis, and Coast.

S. POL-DE-LÉON. Plouescat and Ile-de-Batz.

QUIMPER has several lines of railway diverging to Briec, Rosporden, Douarnenez, Pont Croix, Plougastel S. Germain, and Pont l'Abbé.

QUIMPERLÉ. Bannalec, Pontaven, Pont Scorff.

Morbihan.—AURAY. Pluvigner, Belz, Carnac, Quiberon.

BAUD. Pluvigner, Locminé, and Blavat River.

GRAND-CHAMP. Landes de Lanvaux, and S. Jean de Brévelez.

HENNEBONT. Pont Scorff, Plonay, Lorient, Port Louis.

LA FAOUET. Gourin, and Guéméné.

PLOËRMEL. Josselin, Mauron, Guer, La Trinité-Porhoet.

PONTIVY. Cléguerec, Guéméné, the Blavet valley, Mur, Rohan.

ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRE. Elven, and the Lande de Lanvaux, Malestroit, la Gacelly, Questembert.

VANNES. Morbihan, and Sarzeau, Elven, and Grand Champ.

Ile-et-Vilaine.—BECHEREL. Tinténiaç, Hédé.

DINARD. S. Malo, Cancale, S. Servan, Château-neuf, Dol.

DOL. Combourg.

FOUGÈRES. Louvigné, S. Briac-en-Congles, S. Aubin-du-Cormier.

MONTFORT. S. Meén and Montauban.

REDON. Allaire, la Gacilly, Pipriac, Fougeray, S. Nicolas.

RENNES. Mordelles, Guichen, Château-Giron, Janzé.

VITRE. Châteaubourg, and Argentré-du-Plessis.

Loire Inférieure.—GUÉRANDE. La Grande Brière, and the Saltmarshes.

LE CROISIC. Sea coast, and Saltmarshes.

S. NAZAIRE, mouth of the Loire.

AUTOCAR SERVICES OF THE STATE RAILWAY

A circular tour known as the 'Route de Bretagne' leaves Dinard every Monday during the tourist season. The route embraces S. Briec, the seaside resorts of the 'Côte d'Emeraude' and 'Côte de Granit'. From Morlaix it traverses a picturesque region by Morgat to Quimper and Vannes, which it reaches on the fifth day. From July 2nd to September 5th there is an additional departure on Wednesdays. The 'Bureau de Tourisme', Gare St. Lazare, Paris, will supply all information as to this and innumerable other excursions.

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

Contractions

C.L.	=	Chef Lieux.
C.N.	=	Côtes-du-Nord (Department).
Com.	=	Commune.
F.	=	Finistère (Department).
I.V.	=	Ille-et-Vilaine (Department).
L.I.	=	Loire Inférieure (Department).
M.	=	Morbihan (Department).
N.D.	=	Notre Dame.
P.	=	Pardon.
S.	=	Sunday.
*	=	A convenient centre with tolerable inns.

Cheflieux and Surroundings

ARGENTRÉ (I.V.) C.L. Vitré. In the neighbourhood many small lakes, forming an arm of the Vilaine, one of the sources of which is in the forest of Pertré. The *Château de Plessis*, 15th c. restored, has a portrait of Mme. de Sevigné by Mignard. The round Chapel is 17th c.

Primel. Chapel of the 15th c. Calvary in the parish churchyard.

Etreilles. Church of the beginning of the 16th c.

Pertre. Druidical remains in forest.

ARZANO (F.) C.L. Quimperlé. Uninteresting, with pretty scenery on the Ellé and Isole—best visited from Quimperlé (q.v.).

*AUDIERNE (F.). Com. of Pontcroix. A large fishing village, at the mouth of a tidal creek, into which

flows the insignificant Goujen. The harbour entrance is dangerous. The river front is occupied almost wholly by *buvettes*. Sardines are tinned. The church, originally dedicated to S. Rumon (Ronan), has been transferred to the patronage of S. Raymond Nonnatus. It is well-situated, of renaissance period, with an earlier internal arcade. The S. porch, of the usual 16th c. type in Lower Brittany, has Renaissance details. Ships are carved about the church. The tower with gallery is mean. A curious recess, with stoup outside the W. end, has a broken circle above it. A house bears the date 1668. Audierne has many beggars. It is unattractive, but has good inns, and is a convenient centre. V. Pont Croix.

Primelin. Chapel of S. Tugean (Antianus) in a hamlet, surrounded with trees. A fine structure, in flamboyant style. Noble S. porch with statues of six apostles. Tower without spire, early flamboyant, with curious side turret and spire. The fine W. doorway has the four Doctors of the Church. The N. transept is double, divided by round pillars with Doric capitals. The carved wood roof of the chancel and N. transept deserve notice. Rich rococo altarpieces. Paintings (1705) in the Baptistery. A good statue of S. Tugean represents him with a mad dog and a kneeling boy. The Saint is patron against hydrophobia. Outside the chapel is a cell into which were thrust those who had been bitten, and not cured. They were communicated, anointed, and left to die. S. Tugean's key is preserved. The P. on the last S. in June is famous. Near the windmill is a small dolmen, or rather a kistvaen, the coverer lifted and propped on small stones for lepers to lie in, expecting a cure.

Plogoff, a Church of the 16th c., retaining pillars with Romanesque capitals. The Chapel of S. Collodec

Kenan, B. of Duleek) has a pretty spire, and a carved granite cross. P. 1st S. in July. P. at the Chapel of N.D. de Bon Voyage on the 3rd S. in July.

The *Enfer de Plogoff* is a chasm into which the sea enters. The Pointe du Raz rises 240 ft. above the sea, here rarely at rest. It commands a fine view of the stretch of coast from the Pointe to S. Mathieu on the N., and to Penmarch on the S. The *Ile de Seine* lies 5 miles to sea, W. of the Pointe du Raz. The passage is dangerous on account of currents. It has a couple of menhirs, called the 'Fistillerien' (Gossips), and a dolmen.

The *Baie des Trépassés* takes its name from the dead bodies washed ashore after a wreck. A Byzantine writer tells a curious story about it. A boatman was called up at the dead of night to convey passengers to the Isle. He launched his boat, and heard people entering, but saw no one. The boat settled deep, and he rowed his invisible burden. On reaching the Isle, he heard the passengers disembark, and coins cast to him, while those whom he had ferried remained invisible. He had, in fact, conveyed the souls of the dead to the Isle of the Dead.

The *Etang de Laoual* is supposed to cover the cursed city of Is, where Ahes, daughter of King Grallo, carried on high revelry and debauch. The wrath of heaven was kindled, and the sea overwhelmed the city. *Troguer* has remains of a Roman city which was the end of the Roman road from Carhaix (Vorganium). Chapel of S. They (Cornish : S. Day). P. 1st S. in July.

Cleden-Cap-Sizun. Bold coast with numerous prehistoric monuments. *Goulien*, a menhir 18 ft. high, and remains of a Roman camp.

Beuzec-Cap-Sizun. Church of S. Budoc, with fine

16th c. tower. Near the hamlet of Kerbanalec an 'allée couverte'. The holy well of Ste. Azenora (Cornish: Sennara), mother of S. Budoc, is supposed to have the peculiarity of filling with milk the breasts of man! Mothers nursing children frequent it. P. at N.D. de la Clarté S. aft. the 15th Aug.

*AURAY (M.) C.L. Lorient. On a height above the river and harbour. The river is tidal, very unsavoury when in flow or dry. A large export of pine logs takes place to S. Wales mines. There are several old houses by the bridge. The Halles have a vast roof on bold timber work. The Church of S. Gildas, built in 1636, is Italian, except for the vaulting. The S. entrance is not without merit. The 16th c. Church of S. Goustan has, in the chapel of the Père Eternel, rich carved stall work from the Chartreuse.

Within an easy stroll is the *Chapelle de Ste. Avoye*. Here, according to legend, the Saint—Santez Avé (Cornish: S. Ewe), arrived in a stone boat from Britain. The Chapel, surrounded by farm-houses and trees, is a renaissance structure. The W. tower is triangular, with two bold buttresses carried up a great height. The back, sustains a pent-house roof, which in turn supports a spirelet of slate. The arrangement is probably unique. There was a porch below, which has fallen. The tracery has been removed from the windows, and good glass sold. Within is a fine late screen with the twelve apostles, cardinal virtues, and allegorical figures. In the Nave a piece of the so-called 'boat of S. Avoye', in which she is supposed to have come over. It is probably a large grinder for corn, polished within. On it are three symbols, one a cross, one like a T, and the third like I. Delicate children are placed in it to recover strength. Over the Altar a painting representing S. Avoye in prison



THE BRIDGE, AURAY



ed by Our Lady. There are two P., the principal on the 1st S. in May, the second on the 3rd S. in Sept. Outside are stone benches along the wall.

Ste. Anne d'Auray, a great pilgrimage resort, has a pretentious modern church, 1866-75, in nondescript style, 'renaissance', with poor glass. In 1623 a peasant dug up an image, possibly one of the *Deæ Matres* of Gallo-Roman times, common in Brittany, at a place called Ker-anna. He concluded that it represented the mother of Our Lady. The Carmelites adopted the devotion with success and built a convent and church in 1645. The statue was destroyed in 1790, but the pilgrimage continues. The P., on the 1st. aft. July 26, attracts vast crowds. In front of the church is a Santa Scala copied from that at Rome, and indulgenced for every step ascended by pilgrims on their knees. A large tank receives the miraculous spring, and is surmounted by a statue. The pilgrims sing a cantique to this air :



A statue of the Duc de Chambord (1891) in bronze, flanked by Bayard, Du Guesclin, Ste. Geneviève, and Ste. Joan of Arc is in the 'place'.

The *Chartreuse*, near the railway station, is now a deaf and dumb asylum. It occupies the site of the battle

in which, in 1364, Jean de Montfort defeated and killed Charles de Blois. He founded the monastery, of which a small portion remains. In a chapel, on the N. side of the church, rest the bodies of Royalists who had been landed from English transports at Quiberon, and whom Hoche and his republican soldiers shot down in cold blood to the number of 952 between 1st and 25th August 1795. The butchery took place not far from the Chartreuse, and the bodies were buried on the spot called 'Champ des Martyrs'. In 1814 they were transferred to this chapel erected to contain them, and completed in 1829. In the midst is a mausoleum of white marble.

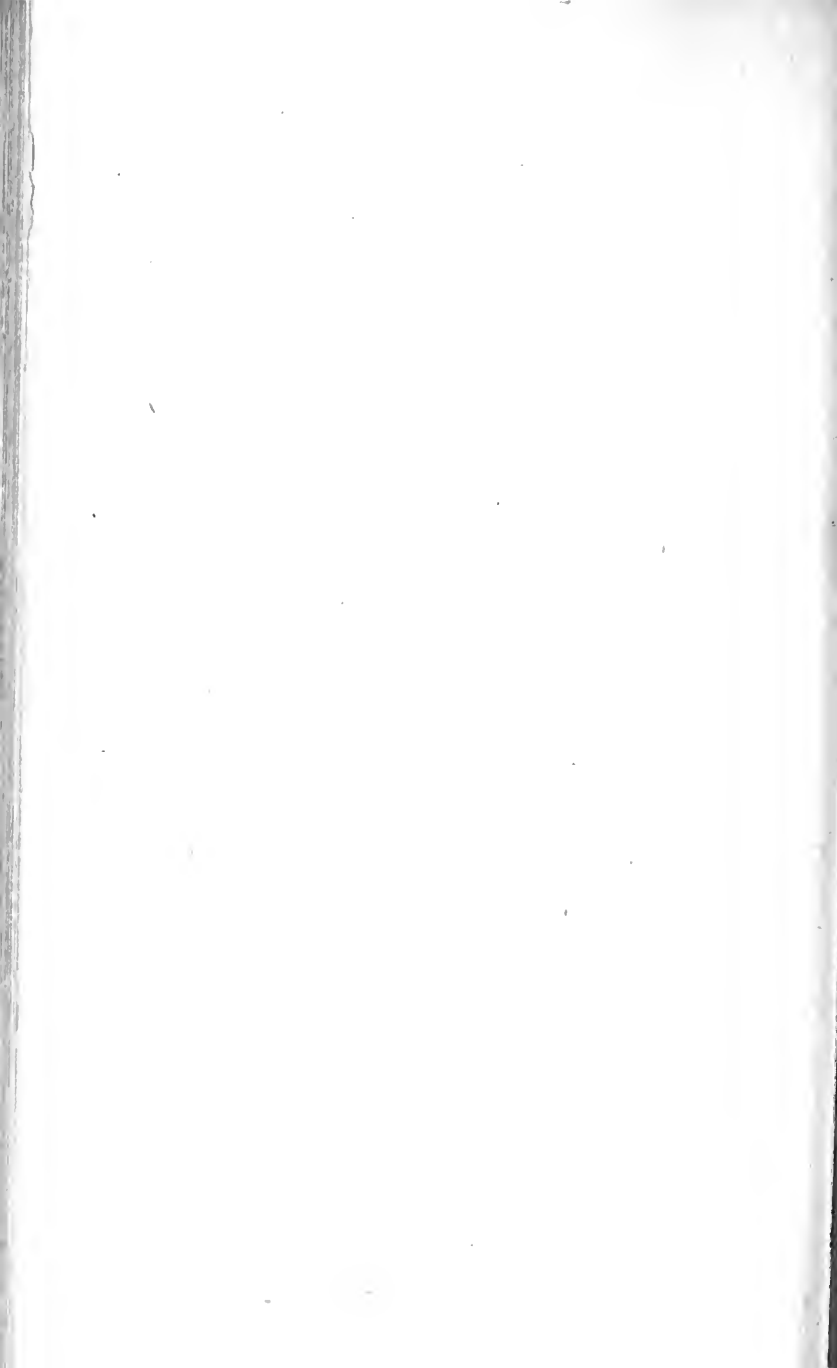
The *Chapelle Expiatoire*, in Greek style, is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr's. walk from the Chartreuse on the site of the massacre. Near is a cross commemorating Montfort's victory over Charles de Blois.

Plougoumelin. The parish church is modern and ugly. The Chapel of N.D. de Becquerel has a fine W. porch of the local commingling of flamboyant and renaissance. An unfailing spring which issues from under the wall of the apse is thought to cure diseases of the mouth. Several 'lechs' in the parish. One, the 'Pierre du Serment', about 4 ft. 6 in. long, is prostrate in the churchyard. Another is between the parsonage and the cemetery, and a third, round, with three sunk hollows, at the presbytery. A tumulus by the river of Auray at Le Rocher covers an 'allée couverte'. There are six others, smaller, in a line with it running from S.W. to N.E. They have yielded copper vessels and flint weapons, and belong to the intermediate age, before bronze alloy was introduced.

Crach. In the commune are numerous prehistoric remains. Two K. from Auray on the road to Crach



STF. ANNE D'AURAY



is a fine dolmen, the coverer 22 ft. long, having a circle of hollows. Other dolmens at Keryn, Kergleverit, and Parq-er-Gueren, near the Chapel of S. Jean. Several menhirs on the common. Château de Plessisker, 17th c. P. at Crach 1st S. in July. V. Locmariaquer.

BAIN (I.V.) C.L. Redon, on the Route nationale from Rennes to Nantes. Cemetery cross of the 16th c. *Château de la Noé*, 15th c. By a little lake are remains of a castle, now a farmhouse.

*BAUD (M.) C.L. Pontivy. A district in which hemp is grown for cordwaining. The women wear coiffes like sunbonnets, and sabots with leather toe-pieces and embroidered straps. The modern church replaces a mean structure of 1687. It is dominated by the stately 16th c. Chapel of N.D. de la Clarté, vaulted throughout, with peculiar straight groining and vaulting in the S. aisle. In the apse, the tracery has been removed from the windows and the old glass replaced by modern rubbish. The tower, later than the chapel, is unfinished. A huge ducal crown of Brittany closed above, a right claimed by the dukes, is suspended in the apse. P. 2nd July.

In the woods of the *Château de Quinipili* (guide advisable) is the famous granite statue of the Venus removed from Castannec on the Blavet. It is 6 ft. high, with the hands crossed over the breast, a sort of stole in front, and a band about the head with I.I.T. The statue, which received superstitious veneration, was transferred in 1695 to Quinipili, by Count Pierre de Lamoignon, with the huge granite basin that stands before it. He erected it on a pedestal in his grounds and cut a pseudo-classic inscription on the base. As it was indecent, he had it altered. The stole is due to this. (Cf. *Bieuzy*, infra.)

Camors. Two dolmens in the forest, and an allée couverte at Kerpenru. A menhirs, on the lande of Penher, three at Kerguelen, a stone-row of twenty uprights at Kernoul. Seven menhirs in the wood at Floranges, and six in the forest of Camors. At Porhoet-er-Saleu, are remains of the castle of Conmore, Count of Poher, and regent of Domnonia. He is regarded as the Bluebeard of Brittany, although he was actually only thrice married, to the sister of Jonas, King of Domnonia, to that of Meliau, King of Cornouaille, and lastly to Triphena, daughter of Weroch, Count of Vannes. This last marriage was effected by the persuasion of S. Gildas. Conmore, so ill-treated his wife that she escaped to her father at Vannes. Gildas, who was at the time at Castannec, was furious, and local legend asserts that he came before his castle, and casting earth against the walls cursed it, that it should never again be inhabited.

S. Triphena is locally invoked by women with troublesome husbands, and little wooden crosses are set up by them on the site of the castle in supplication. The church is dedicated to S. Senan, abbot of Iniscathy.

Guenin. Church of 1773. Chapel of N.D. de Menez-guen late flamboyant 1577, with alterations of 1604 and 1751. It is a cross church with a central tower. Steps descend into the chapel where ailing girls pray. P. 1st S. in July. Pilgrims take water from the fountain to bless cattle.

Questinic. Chapel of S. Mathurin, P. 2nd S. in May. Chapel of Locmaria, renaissance 1574, cruciform with central tower and spire. Old glass.

Bieuzy. The station of *S. Nicolas des Eaux* gives access to several points of historical and architectural interest. The line from Auray to Pontivy tunnels

through a neck of land round which the river Blavet makes a great loop, occupied in Roman times by the walled town of Sulim, of which numerous remains have been found; and the sides are so precipitous that no enemy could attack it, save on the N. The road from the station to Bieuzy has been engineered by a sweep up the height, but the pedestrian can ascend to the Chapel of La Trinité by a sharp scramble, clinging to broom and heather. This finger of land, almost surrounded by the river on all sides, was covered with ruins in the beginning of the 6th c. S. Gildas came hither from Rhuy's about 530, and founded a little colony of monks at the hamlet of *Castanec*. Finding a gross image of Venus worshipped among the ruins, he and Budoc (Bieuzy) his disciple threw it down, rolled it to their monastery and built their wall over it. The image remained thus buried under the wall till the ruin of the monastery by Northmen, and perhaps for some time after. *Castanec* was not restored to any extent, by the returned monks of Rhuy's. In 1125 it became a parish, and the church now the Chapel of La Trinité, was served by the monks of Redon, but the population being small and the revenue insufficient, was united to Bieuzy. In removing the remains of the old priory the Venus was restored to light, and received veneration from the peasants, who called it 'Groah en Goard', the Woman of la Couarde, i.e. of the promontory. It was placed near a large granite basin, and in this women came to bathe, invoking assistance. In 1661 a mission was held at Baud, and the missionaries besought Count Claude of Lannion to destroy the idol. He accordingly had it rolled down the hillside into the river. In 1664, the peasants fished it up and replaced it. Then the Bishop of Vannes interfered, and at his request the

Count sent masons to smash it. They defaced one arm and one of the breasts and again rolled it into the Blavet. In 1695, Pierre de Lannion, who had succeeded his father, drew it forth and had it conveyed to Baud to ornament his château of Quinipili where it remains. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and carved from a single block of granite.

Near the Chapel of the Trinity a path leads to the hermitage of S. Gildas. (Guide advisable.) The Saint with his disciple Budoc, or Bieuzy, was wont to retire to a cave under an overhanging rock beside the Blavet during Lent, and at times when he desired seclusion. He built up the face of the cave and divided it into two for himself and Bieuzy. A chapel, added in the Middle Ages, was restored in 1837. It consists of two parts in a picturesque situation under the rock. The bell is attached to the rock. The structure is 15th c., but the E. window and an arch are 1st pointed (the window perhaps, due to the restorer) and there are rude round-headed windows that may possibly be of still earlier date. An arch divides the chapel into two. In the outer chapel, on a pedestal, is the bell-stone of Gildas, a slab of diorite, on which stands a couple of pebbles, and when the stone is struck with these it rings. At Mass on the Pardon, on Whitsun Monday, and on S. Gildas's day, Jan. 29, the bell-stone is used for ringing the Sanctus, Elevation and Communion. On the left side of the principal altar is a block of rock and masonry used for the 'pain bénit', distributed to the pilgrims. There was another bell-stone, of St. Bieuzy, but this was carried away, and broken by a seigneur of Kervèno in 1660. The rector in 1702 recovered it, and it is now in the churchyard of S. Bieuzy near the cross. The church of Bieuzy has a modern spire and nave, with choir and transepts of

1560 renaissance. There are three superb windows of this date in the apse representing scenes of the Passion—the Risen Lord, appearing as a gardener to the Magdalen, is especially fine. The S. door of the church, flamboyant, has a window above. A S. door, blocked, in the choir, has lovely flamboyant foliage. A picturesque renaissance house stands opposite the church. Notice the type of well in this district. The granite structure for the support of the drum is striking. There is an excellent example in a yard near the E. end of the church. A few yards from the village is St. Bieuzy's Well, with a niche. The water is sought for those mentally afflicted.

Returning to the station, Chapel of *S. Nicolas des Eaux* in a dilapidated condition. It is a flamboyant cruciform structure (1524) with a fine double doorway foliated, and with late flamboyant tracery in some windows—from most it has been hacked away.

S. Nicodème is perhaps the most beautiful example of flamboyant in Morbihan. It was completed in 1539, and a bell bears the date 1507, the date of spire and tower. The W. entrance under the tower is peculiarly bold and beautiful, with its lace-work ringed arch. Steps descend to the chapel. On the E. is a singular Holy Well, 1608, composed of three gabled structures united at the back. The date must commemorate a repair, for the character of the sculpture and general design of a century earlier, in quaintness and originality indicate the master hand that planned the marvellous tower and spire. The three fountains are to (1) S. Gamaliel with an ox at his side and a biniou player; (2) S. Nicodemus with a human-headed ox; (3) S. Abibo with a horseman at his side. Hard by is an inferior Holy Well of 1790, to S. Cornelius.

The chapel is not equal in beauty to its tower and spire. It has a minstrel gallery of stone in the N. transept. The altarpieces are rococo. Two little oxen on the N. wall of the chancel commemorate the success of an invocation to S. Cornély. A curious retable at the side represents the Resurrection. S. Nicodemus, carrying a napkin and three nails, has a heraldic wreath on his head. Most of the windows have lost their tracery. The P. here is famous and well attended. The first Sat. in August is a great fair day when girls sell their hair. Young women wearing black caps and not coiffes have thus parted with their natural ornament. On the Sun. following is the P. An angel descends from the gallery of the spire and sets fire to a brushwood and firework hoops.

Bubry. The church is modern and ugly. Near are two 'lechs', one has four equal faces, and the other a cross pattée on two faces. The Ossuary is full of arranged skulls. In the Place is a granite basin fed from the fountain of S. Helen. The Chapel of S. Yves (1590), 5 ks., is a jumble of flamboyant and renaissance. This drew so many pilgrims, and abundant donations, that the Seigneur de Kernivinen became jealous, and going to the chapel on the Pardon in 1630, boxed the rector's ears because he refused to give him a share of the spoil. He was condemned by ecclesiastical court to restore 10,000 livres which he had carried off, and to pay a fine of 2000 to the hospital. P. of Ste. Helene, 4th S. in July—well attended.

Melrand. The fine Chapel of Locmaria has a bold, square tower and spire of flamboyant work with a few details showing that renaissance was at hand. The E. window, partly hidden by a retable of 1680, contains twelve scenes from the Life and Passion of our

Lord. In the N. transept window is a fine Jesse tree, in the S. the Annunciation. Near is a Holy Well of 1574. P. at Guellouët in Melrand, 1st S. in July.

BECHEREL (I.V.) C.L. Montfort. On high ground. Church with Romanesque font. 16th c. lych-gate. The Mother-House of the Little Sisters of the Poor is here. *Les Iffs* has a 15th c. church containing nine windows of superb glass, the finest in the Department. The tower is of 16th c. On a height the picturesque Château de Montmuran of various dates. In the chapel, Du Guesclin was dubbed knight in 1354. He married Jeanne de Laval, grand-daughter of the Countess of Montmuran, for whom he defended the castle against the English. The E. window of the chapel is good early flamboyant and contains fine glass. The *Château de Caradeuc*, partly ancient, in a park with fine trees, and well kept, has among other paintings, two Murillos.

BEGARD (C.N.) C.L. Guingamp. A Cistercian abbey founded here in 1130 by Stephen III., Count of Penthièvre, was rebuilt in the 17th c., except the Romanesque church, and is now a lunatic asylum. According to local tradition, Begard was first settled by such ragged hermits that the place was called after them. Menhir at Kergouézennic 18 ft. high.

Kermoroch. The chapel of Langoerat, 1373, has old glass and paintings. Ruined castles at Perrier and Leshorz.

Peder nec. Ruined castle at Runangoff. Chapel of N.D. de Lorette, 1514, with rich sculpture. Chapel of S. Hervé, fountain, pilgrimage. 16th c. Manor house at Kermathaman. Menhir 25 ft. 6 in. high.

BELLE ILE (C.N.) C.L. Guingamp. Prettily situated in the valley of the Guindy. The church is

modern, the old one now the Halles. The Chapel of Locmaria is a cemetery chapel on a rocky height above the river and the road to Trégrom. It is late flamboyant, the pillars surrounded by stone seats. The W. door has boldly carved foliage in coarse granite. The roodscreen, with figures and foliage in the gallery panels has been removed to the W. end.

Plounevez-Moedec. High ground on the main road from Paris to Brest, straight as a bowstring. Church with 2nd pointed arcade. E. windows and N. aisle. The rest flamboyant. The W. gallery is from the chapel of Keramanach, with the vaulting wantonly destroyed. Tower, renaissance, restored. The chapel of *Keramanach* (S. Fiacre) may be visited from Belle Ile or Plouaret. It is late 2nd pointed with square end, E. window. S.E. window and N. aisle. There are remains of good glass. The porch has rich 16th c. groining. The W. bell turret has a gallery. Fine alabaster reredos 15th c., each panel let into a wooden frame. On the road from Plounevez to Trégrom a menhir 30 ft. high.

Locquenvel. The church, 15th and 16th cc., has glass representing the legend of S. Envel.

BELZ (M.) C.L. Lorient. In desolate country. The road from Auray runs through plantations of Austrian pine for Welsh collieries, or over furzy moors. The place is utterly uninteresting, with an ugly church, and a large ruinous chapel near. It lies, however, near the curious inland sea of Etel, and was formerly head of a *plou* (pagus). 1½ m. beyond is the hamlet of S. *Cadou*, occupied by fishermen. The women wear scarlet petticoats which they display well. A stone causeway 140 ft. leads to the *Isle of S. Cadou* and his chapel. S. Cadoc, son of Gwynlwy, King of Gwent or Monmouthshire, arrived about

525 and founded a monastery and school on the island. To facilitate the passage of his pupils he constructed the causeway, having learned the art at Llancarvan. Here, pacing with Gildas, they discussed the salvability of Virgil. Cadoc, who loved that author, could not believe that he was lost, but Gildas held the harsher view. As they talked, Cadoc turned over his Virgil to point out some remarkable passages, probably the prophecy of the Incarnation, to his friend, when the wind swept the volume out of his hand. He slipped in trying to recover it, and pieces of iron in the causeway are supposed to indicate where he slid. The precious book was safely recovered. The Chapel has an early Romanesque apse, with rudely carved capitals to the pillars of the chancel arch. Much was spoiled at its alteration in 1842. In the S. transept the stone bed of S. Cadoc with a receptacle under it, in which strange sounds are heard, due, perhaps, to the echo of wind and waves. The gallery of the flamboyant screen is at the W. end. In the Nave, paintings: (1) S. Cadoc arriving at the isle; (2) S. Cadoc settling on it; (3) Pirates land; he protests that he has nothing; (4) Cadoc departing, with the inscription:

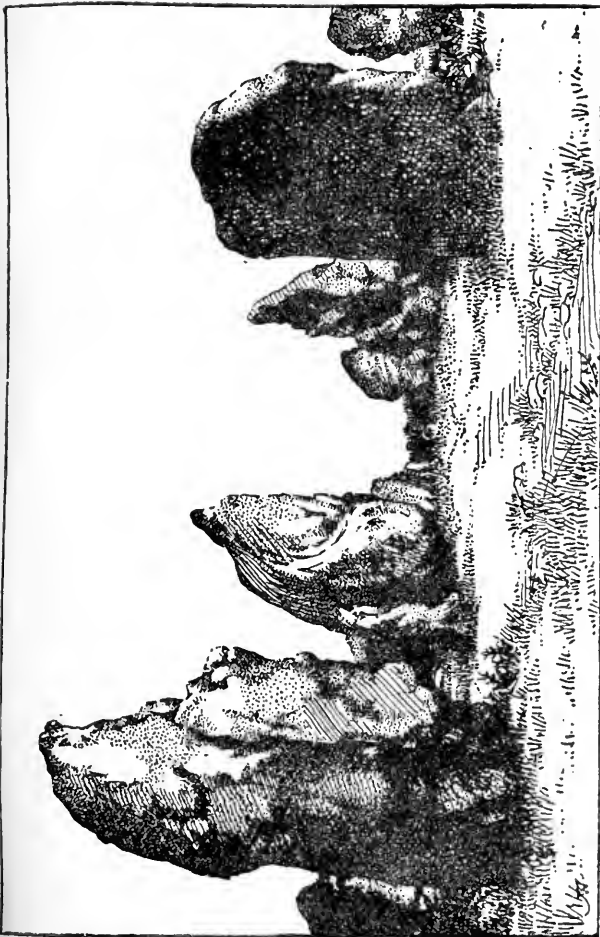
Oratoire mon œuvre adieu, dit-il pleurant,
Belz t'oublierai je ? Non. Il cingla de céans.

P. S. after 21st Sept. Numerous megalithic remains. A menhir at Kervoen, another at Mélionec; remains of an allée couverte 30 ft. long at Kernours; a dolmen in good condition at Kerlutu; others at Kerhuen, Kervoen and Kerlourd. At Crubelz in a tumulus is a chamber of masonry nearly 11 ft. high. Roman bricks were found, and it would seem to have been constructed in Gallo-Roman times, in accordance with earlier traditions and usages.

Locoal, on an arm of the sea of Etel, united to the mainland by a causeway like that at S. Cadou. A 'locus penitentiae' of S. Gudeval (Gurval) Bishop of Aleth. He found a cave and dwelt therein. Disciples came to the number of 188. To protect themselves against the high tides they erected the dykes that remain. At length, desiring greater retirement in extreme old age, he retired with seven disciples into the forest of Camors, where he died in 640. Some 'lechs' remain; one near the cemetery is 4 ft. high, with a cross in relief, surmounted by a circle and cross. Another on the way from Locoal to Mendon, 7 ft. 6 in. high, with two crosses, bears the words CRUX PROSTLON; it is the tombstone (875) of the wife of Count Pasquiten, the murderer of King Solomon. The parish church was burnt by Spaniards in 1592, and, accidentally, in 1765.

Etel, at the mouth of the channel that connects the inland sea with the ocean, is a small port partly closed by a rock and moving sands. Near is a dolmen with seven supporters. A little further one with five.

Erdeven = on the sand-downs, the district being covered with wind-blown sands. The most remarkable prehistoric monument is the alignment of Kerzerho, which extends over $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., and is composed of 1030 stones, with gaps caused by pilferers. The stones are still being broken up and carried away. The lines are on the S. and S.E. of the village. After an isolated menhir and a ruined cairn, the rows are run E. Then comes a gap whence the stones have been carried off and smaller blocks. Then another hiatus, and a succession of fine ranges of stones stretching to a tumulus. The line reaches to a tumulus, the Mané Bras. On the summit are the ruins of two dolmens, with traces of an enclosing circle of uprights.



LINES OF ERDEVEN

To the E. of Kerangre is another group of monoliths. At Mané Groh two dolmens. The dolmen of Cor-
como is the finest.

Ploubinic. Near Kerfourchen two fallen dolmens and a menhir. From the windmill to the W. alignments running S.E. Near the Mill of Guedra the lines recommence in eight rows, to Kervué and Kervelhué.

BOURBRIAC (C.N.) C.L. Guingamp. The church, part Romanesque, possesses a crypt. The windows are 15th c. The tower 1635. At Tanvedou a tumulus enclosing a dolmen.

S. Adrien. Chapel of Avangour, 1576, with marble retable.

Cadout (S. Illtyd). Church of 14th and 15th c., with sculptured retable. On high ground the manor house of Bois-de-la-Roche, 15th c. restored.

BRÉHAT (ILE DE) (C.N.). Opposite Roscoff light-houses. On the *Isle of Lavré* the remains of a Celtic monastery have been traced, a group of bee-hive huts and a chapel. One hut is kept in repair as a sea mark. In the church is a piece of oriental silk called the stole of S. Pol de Léon.

*BREST (F). C.L. A fishing village about a medieval castle on the site of a Roman camp, till Richelieu resolved on giving to France the command of the seas, when he fixed on Brest as dockyard, 1631. His undertaking was not followed up by Mazarin, but Colbert pursued it with energy, and extensive works were executed. Thanks to this great minister and to Admiral Duguesne, Brest became a naval and military port of the first class. The Breton parliament not relishing the undertaking, forbade the delivery of timber to the royal works, and ordered the cessation of the forging of cannon, but the royal will was

supreme, and the opposition disregarded. The port was extended, and rocks blasted; barracks, storehouses, workshops, were created, and fine quays were constructed. Vauban fortified it, Recouvrance was united to it by a turning bridge. From it issued a fleet of 80 ships of the line under Tourville in the naval campaigns of 1690 and 1691. In 1694 an Anglo-Dutch fleet in vain attempted an attack on Brest. In the 18th c. its quays and fortifications were extended. Granite basins were constructed to receive vessels of 120 guns. Dajot, whilst engaged on the defences of the place, constructed the elm terrace, that gives a fine view of the harbour. A fleet commanded by d'Orvilliers met the English fleet off Ouessant in 1778. A French convoy, guarding a fleet of vessels with grain from America, was attacked by Admiral Howe. The French were under Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse. The English fleet had been for four days unable to find the French owing to fog. There were 26 French men-of-war and 35 English.

After Trafalgar, Napoleon abandoned the ambition of making France a naval power, and it was not till the Third Empire that fresh activity was displayed.

The harbour, perhaps the finest in Europe, is 36 ks. in circumference, and is entered only through the channel of the Goulet, illumined by five lighthouses.

The 13th c. castle, on a precipitous rock, is flanked by seven towers; the two largest are on the N.E., and the entrance is between them. The 12th c. tower of Azenore takes its name from the mother of S. Budoc, daughter of the Count of Léon, and wife to the Count of Goelo. The tower of Caesar is 12th c. that 'des Anglais' is of 1374, that 'de la Madelaine' of the 15th c., with the donjon.

All, apart from the dockyard, is uninteresting. The

Church of S. Louis (1692-1778) is typical, with modern glass in French style representing Breton saints. Excursions to Le Conquet, Pointe S. Mathieu, Ile de Sein, on the coast. Inland, to Plougastel (p. 91).

Landevennec (reached by steamer). Important Abbey founded by S. Winwaloe (Guenolé) at the beginning of the 6th c. The Saint settled first in the islet of Tibidy, but finding the place too strait for him, came to Landevennec, where King Grallo granted him lands in a warm and sheltered situation, under a hill that cut off the blasts from the Atlantic. Ruins in private grounds, visitors admitted. The Church of the 11th c. is without transepts, but has a large chapel of later date at one side. In a crypt, the reputed tomb of King Grallo. The monastic buildings were rebuilt in the 17th c. At the Grève des Anglais landed an expedition against Brest which was betrayed to the French by Marlborough and Godolphin. Eight hundred British soldiers fell into a trap and were butchered.

Goueznou. The church is really remarkable. It has the finest apse in the Department, next to Lampaul-Guimiliau, with three great gabled late flamboyant windows. The church tower has two galleries and a spire. The Porch, begun in 1643, resembling those of Landerneau and Trémaouézan, was finished in a year. The main body was constructed in 1607-15. W. is the monumental fountain of S. Gouesnou. It has a tank with stone seats for bathers. On the S. side a small altar surmounted by a statue niche. The *Chapelle S. Mémor* has a penitential stone. P. Asc. Day. *Lambazellec*, modern church. Frequented P. 2nd S. in Aug. *Plouzané*. Lechs and menhirs P. S. nearest 10th Aug.

Guipavas. Church porch with statues, 1565.

Le Conquet. Modern church, with 16 c. glass. Tomb of Michel de Nobletz, a famous Jesuit (1577–1654), whose beatification is proposed. He laboured in Lower Brittany as a missionary. On the promontory of Kermorvan two dolmens and a circle of upright stones.

Plougonvelen. Fine coast scenery. In an imposing position above the sea, ruins of the Abbey of S. Mathieu, destroyed at the Revolution. The church (1152–1208) was much altered in the 14th and 15th c. The abbey was founded in the 6th c. by S. Tanguy. Near it is now a lighthouse. Of the parish church the ancient portions are the porch and N. transept. P. Sun. nearest 21st Sept. Off the promontory can be seen clusters of islands leading in a N.W. direction to *Ouessant*. Of these the *Ile de Banque*, *le Guéménés*, and the *Ile Molène* are the principal. *Ouessant* and these islands can be reached from Conquet by steamer thrice a week. The *Ile Molène*, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, contains 570 inhabitants. Property is minutely sub-divided. Here bodies were washed ashore after the wreck of the *Drummond Castle* on June 16, 1896 (cf. p. 24). The *Ile d'Ouessant* is about 7 m. long and 3 broad; fresh water is found, and it contains 2280 inhabitants. Here Paulus Aurelianus, a native of Glamorganshire, landed when migrating from Britain with a considerable party. He, remained about two or three years and then crossed to the mainland. Lampaul (Lann-Paul) was founded by him. The cliffs are abrupt, the rocks pierced with caves and natural arches. The sailor's proverb says: 'Qui voit Ouessant, voit son sang.' The island is fortified for the protection of Brest.

BROONS (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. Bertrand du Guesclin

was born here in 1320. The castle has disappeared, but a column has been erected on the site.

Sevignac. Château of Brondineuf, 12th c., well preserved.

CANCALE (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo. Modern church of S. Meén. A little port, 'La Houle', and favourite watering place, noted for oysters. During part of the year nearly all the male population is absent on the fishing banks of Newfoundland. The *Rochers de Cancale* are a mass of granite rising precipitously above the sea not far from the mainland. Granite quarried. Plâges at *Port Briac* and *Port Pican*.

* CARHAIX (F.) C.L. Châteaulin. The Roman 'Vorganium', high and in dreary country. Scanty remains of a Roman aqueduct. The church (S. Remor) is modern and good, with a fine E. window; the tower of 1529-35, with a W. doorway and fine foliage. House of La Tour d'Auvergne, premier renadier de France (b. 1743) and statue.

Plouguer. Fine church, early 11th c., arches, piers, and clerestory windows. It was enlarged in 1574, and ruthlessly mutilated in the 18th c. when the flamboyant tracery was removed from the windows, and the screen demolished. The tower is remarkably fine, with bold splayed belfry windows. It was intended to support a spire which was never added. Near the church is a fine old house of carved stone and timber. P. at S. Roque last S. but one in Aug.

Carnoët is on high ground. The *peniti* or place of retreat of Gildas with a chapel is by the river, and high up in a clump of trees under a camp that dates from the invasion of Brittany by Northmen, is a curious chapel of S. Gildas of late flamboyant melting into Renaissance. It has a W. spirelet, gallery and two

bells, the spirelet sustained on an arch. Within, sunk in the pavement, is an 11th c. sarcophagus, reputedly the bed of S. Gildas, who died in 570. In the N. aisle is a range of six stages of fowl hutches. On the P., 29 Jan., the peasants make offerings of fowls and horsehair; the former are put into the hutches where they cackle through Mass, and are sold by auction for the benefit of the shrine. The camp above is an admirable typical example of the Norse fortress, consisting of a tump, hollowed out in the middle to sustain a wooden superstructure; and a base-court. *Lancarnset*=Lofty menhir.

Cleden-Poher. A large church of the middle of the 16th c., has alterations of 1689, when the sacristy was built. It has a fine W. porch, and in the apse, a good flamboyant window in six bays with a column up the centre with a statue. In a Chapel of N.D. de Cleden the vault has paintings of the 18th c. The High Altar has a retable with sculptured panels of the 16th c., and others, representing the seven sacraments, are about the apse. The venerated image of N.D. dates from the 14th c. The Calvary in the yard is of 1575. At the N.E. corner of the churchyard an Ossuary, transition between flamboyant and renaissance. P. 15th Aug.

Treffin (C.N.) A fine Roman camp at Kermoisan, with remains of a tower. The Church of N.D. is of 1580, the porch of 1582, richly decorated, with niches and statues of Apostles; the corbels are all different.

Locarn. Church, 12th c., with additions and alterations of the 16th. It contains the 14th c. tomb of the patron, S. Harn, in granite. The E. window has glass of 1572 representing the Passion. The pulpit is renaissance, with syrens. A Holy Well has

n early statue of the Saint. A Calvary, the base ornamented with sculptured dolphins. In the presbytery, a magnificent silver-gilt processional cross of the 16th c. Menhirs, at Quellence Buis, Loquevel, Grand Follezon, etc., but of no great height.

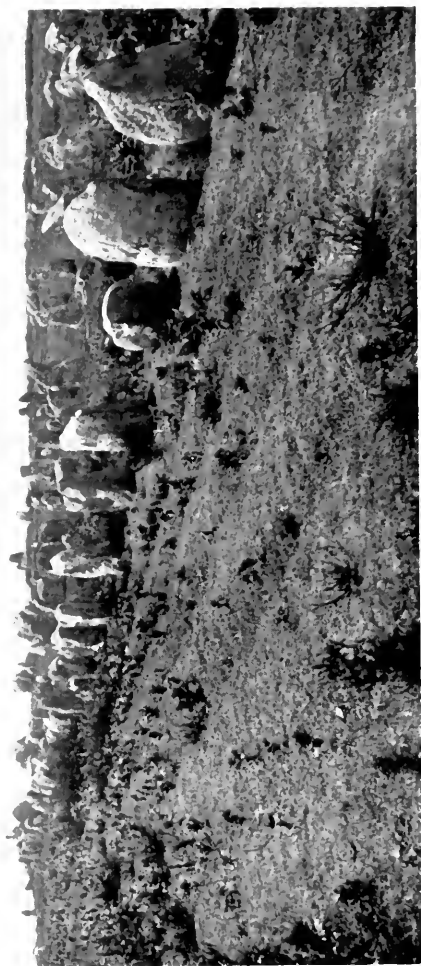
Le Moustoir (C.N.). Church of 1507, in the shape of a T. The cornice vault has grotesque figures and groups. The E. window retains its old glass, representing the Life of the Virgin. In the tracery are the four great prophets. On the N. side a fireplace for heating the baptism water.

Maël Carbaix (C.N.). On the Place is a Roman military milestone with inscription stating that it was erected in the reign of Septimus Severus. Church of S. Pierre (1530) with coeval glass representing the Fathers of the Church and Bishops. Cave with the spring that supplied Vorganium by an aqueduct.

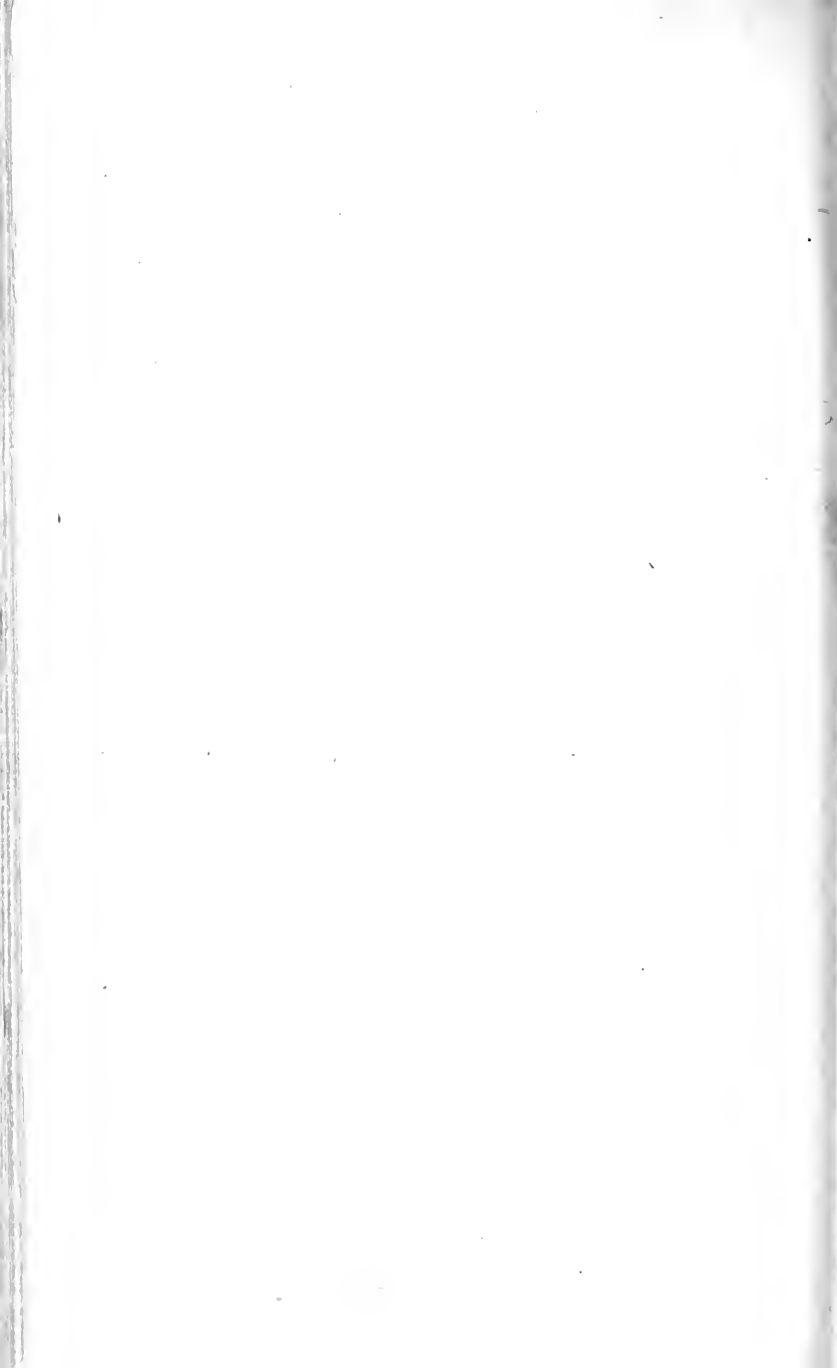
* CARNAC, com. of Quiberon. Noted for vast numbers of prehistoric monuments. It lies on the low flat shores of the Baie de Quiberon, and is a great place for oysters. To obtain a good general view it is well to ascend the *Mont St. Michel*, a huge cairn piled up over a natural elevation of granite, oblong in shape and rising to about 60 feet. On the summit is a chapel of the Archangel, with a granite cross. The mound was dug into in 1863 when a dolmen discovered contained over a hundred polished stone axes, a necklace, and other objects of the early bronze age. Further excavation in 1890 disclosed another dolmen, in which, with stone implements, were two bronze buttons. The cairn is built of stones laid in order over a sheet of pebbles, above them more pebbles and seaweed, and then stones. The Alignments can be seen on the north. To visit them take the road to Ker Malvezin, and in a few minutes, on a bit of rising ground on

the L. a dolmen with a cross soon after the road traverses the lines of Le Menec. There are eleven rows still standing from E.N.E. to W.S.W. The total length is 3510 feet, with 1169 stones. The tallest is 13 ft., majority from 3 to 4 ft. To the L. at the W. extremity is a semi-circular enclosure, evidently not in its original condition, perhaps a modern erection made out of stones pilfered from the rows to form a farm enclosure.

Having retraced our steps to the road, we cross it and follow the avenues of upright stones till we reach and cross the road, to *Ploemel*. The lines continue a few yards to the E. and are brought to a conclusion by blocking stones set at right angles. Then a gap of 345 yards with a plantation of Austrian pines, a stone quarry, and furzy enclosures. A few upright stones, and several prostrate, testify to continuation. We follow a new road through the plantation and between walls till we come abruptly on a fresh cluster of stones, the largest yet, the commencement of the Kermario group. These started from several tumuli enclosing dolmens, but of such only one, an 'allée couverte' of the southernmost line, remains. The lines though mutilated are instructive. They run about 250 yards to a pair of blocking stones, at right angles. The Kermario alignments run N.E. up a hill crowned by a disused windmill constructed out of the blocks, then they continue till walls and a wood interrupt their course. Ten rows remain, and the number of standing stones is 982. The largest prostrate was apparently thrown down purposely to form a coverer to a Gallo-Roman grave has been discovered beneath. Of special interest is the fact that a Roman camp was formed in these lines, and that those who constructed it made use of the stones for



THE LINES OF CARNAC



their wall of enclosure, breaking up some, and employing others in their original position where it served their purpose. From the easternmost end of the Lermario group is an interruption of about 398 yards, and then a third set of stone rows, Kerlescant, which stretches 885 yards, but is much mutilated about the village. Thirteen lines contain 540 stones, 40 others to the north, are the poor remains of another series. On the E. the alignment is supposed to describe a curve towards the north, and then recommence and run E. again to the Crach estuary. Near the rows is a ruined 'allée couverte'. The whole extent is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Fragments of other alignments remain at Ste. Garbe, near a couple of windmills by the station of Loharnel, and remains of a stone circle by the dolmen of Keriaval. Dolmens are very numerous, but not to the extent that they are in adjoining parishes. An enumeration may be omitted. The Musée Milne' sells a little book, *Carnac et ses Monuments*, by M. Le Rouzic, with a map. One word of caution must be given—not to accept wild theories relative to dolmens and alignments. A close and scientific comparative study of these monuments has led to a pretty certain determination as to their purposes. Dolmens and allées couvertes were sepulchres, family or tribal; and Alignments consist of stones erected by members of the tribe or families belonging to the tribe in honour of the several dead laid in the dolmens. Stone circles were either places where the dead were burned and funeral feasts held, or places of tribal gatherings for palavers; generally both. Isolated menhirs were memorials to the dead, or boundary marks between tribal lands. All dolmens were originally buried under cairns or tumuli.

The parish church at Carnac, rebuilt in 1639, has a well proportioned tower and spire, with spirelets. Above the W. door is a statue of S. Cornelius, who throughout Lower Brittany is the patron of horned beasts, as S. Eloi (Eligius, B. of Noyon) is of horses. On the N. side is an extravagant baroque porch, with a stone crown or baldachin. The fountains of S. Cornély is W. of the church. A tramway connects Carnac with Belz and Erdeven.

The P. on Sept. 13 is a curious sight. Cattle brought to the church and offered to S. Cornély, are sold afterwards by auction, and eagerly bought.

Ploemel. E. of S. Cado is a menhir standing and two fallen; E. of S. Laurent by the roadside a menhir leaning, opposite a stone cross. In the tumulus of Mané-Bodgad near Kermarquer, a sepulchral chamber. The church, rebuilt, is poor. In the cemetery is a fallen lech. Another has been trimmed and set on the tower.

Ploubarnel. The largest dolmen in the Department is that of Corconneau in this parish. It measures 6 ft. high inside, and is 25 ft. long. 400 paces to the E. are remains of an alignment of 21 menhirs. To the S. the ground is strewn with ruined dolmens and menhirs fallen or standing, relics of plundered alignments. At Ste. Barbe, to which allusion has been made, some 30 stones of an alignment, and remains of a stone circle. At Vieux Moulin are six standing stones, and a little further the dolmens of Mané-Rémor and Runmeur. Further N. at Kernevez a dolmen with coverer displaced, and at Cosquer two or three more. Descending to the S. at Runesto a dolmen half buried, and at Kerguvat, on the way to Carnac, a dolmen with a gallery. Between the village and the station the tumulus of Rondossec with three

dolmens, one of which when explored yielded two gold torques. The church is modern.

Erdeven v. Belz.

CAULNES (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. A Roman station. Relics found are preserved in the Mairie. The church has undergone alterations. The tower rebuilt in the 18th c., but preserves the W. entrance of the 16th c.

Guitée. Alignments of quartz blocks standing on others in which are cavities that have contained ashes. There are five rows, N. and S. One had 15 stones fallen, and 7 standing; one is 11 ft. high. Another, a blocking stone, is 15 ft. high. The second row has 12 stones fallen, and 2 upright; one of the prostrate blocks measures 15 ft. 6 in. The third line has 11 stones, all prostrate. The fourth line consists of 7 stones standing and 4 fallen. One of those erect is 18 ft. 6 in. high.

CHÂTEAUBOURG (I.V.) C.L. Vitré. Church with renaissance portal. Remains of a 14th c. priory, now a private house.

CHÂTEAUGIRON (I.V.) C.L. Rennes. Ruins of a castle with two towers fairly well preserved.

CHÂTEAULIN (F.) C.L. Prettily situated on the Alune which, canalized, connect Brest with Nantes. The hills rise to a considerable height, as the *Monts d'Arrée* and the *Montagnes Noires* draw together, the latter prolonged into the Peninsula of Crozon. Though prettily situated, there is not much of interest. Church, of S. Idumet, modern and unsatisfactory. On a rock on the R. bank of the river is the site of the castle now completely destroyed. The chapel remains with 12th c. piers and arches. The tower, renaissance, is beautifully proportioned. The Archway, Cross and Ossuary are 16th c. P. 1st Sun. in Sept. From Châteaulin the *Menez-hom* (990 ft.)

may be visited : view over the Rade de Brest and the Bay of Douarnenez. Chapel of Sté. Marie du Menezhom (1574-91), with renaissance bell tower. Iron lych-gate of 1730, Calvary of 1544. New branch line to *Crozon* (p. 63) and *Morgat* (p. 64).

S. Nic, picturesquely situated, has a quaint granite church of the prevailing fusion of Gothic with renaissance.

S. Segal (Cadwalader). Chapel of S. Sebastian, in size a church, has old glass. The Calvary resembles that at Ste. Marie du Menezhom. The double cross has arms beneath ; on the topmost SS. Mary and John, on the lower Roman soldiers on horseback. P. S. after 22nd July.

Loperec. The church of S. Bridget has a spire of 1668, and an interesting Calvary of 1552. The porch 1586, has niches with statues of the Apostles, of 1615. Fine interior work of the style of Louis XIV., especially the retable of the Rosary altar. P. last S. in Aug.

Cast. Holy Well of the 15th c., resorted to on the P., 2nd S. in May. *Lelzach* Menhirs. *Mur du Diable*. A wall rudely constructed of blocks not set in mortar, probably prehistoric.

Quéménéven (S. Ouen, displacing S. Eugene, B. of Ardstraw). *Chapel of Kergoat*, one of the most renowned and favourite places of pilgrimage. The great P., S. after 15th Aug.

* CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-FAOU (F.) C.L. Châteaulin. A picturesquely situated town on the Aulne. The well timbered heights of the Montagnes Noires rise to the S. The castle has disappeared. Its site is occupied by the modern chapel of N.D. des Portes, in pseudo-Romanesque, for which an interesting 16th c. chapel was destroyed. The beautiful doorway (1430) has been preserved. The P. largely

attended, with procession on the eve, is on the last S. in Aug. The parish church (S. Theilo, Bp. of Llandaff) has been well rebuilt. The 17th c. tower of the old church remains. The patron has been relegated to the S. transept to make room for saints of the Roman Martyrology.

Spezet. The interesting Chapel of N.D. du Crann is of 1502, and possesses seven magnificent windows of 1548. Chapels of S. Tudy, P. 3rd S. in July, and of S. Bridget, P. S. after the Asc. The P. at N.D. du Crann, the most important is on Trinity S.

Landealeau. The fine church (S. Theilo) has a porch of 1540. P. Mon. in Whit Week.

CHÂTEAUNEUF (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo, on the high road from S. Malo to Dinan. Near the estuary of the Rance but not on it. The castle has been almost wholly destroyed and a modern chateau built on the site. The parish church, small, has a picturesque tower and flamboyant windows.

S. Suliac. Interesting church of the 13th c. It contains the tomb of the Saint, the Welsh Tysilio, the reputed author of the original History of the Britons, from which Geoffrey of Monmouth drew some of the facts which he embroidered with fiction. He was the son of Brocwel, King of Powys. On his father's death, an elder son succeeded to the principality, but reigned two years and died childless. Thereupon the widow proposed to marry Tysilio, and take him from his monastery to become King of Powys. Tysilio refused. His sister-in-law, exasperated, so harrassed him and his monastery, that he deemed it expedient to quit Wales. He came to Brittany, landed at Aleth (S. Servan) and founded the monastery at Saint Suliac. On the death of his sister-in-law he returned to Wales, and became

Bishop of S. Asaph in succession to Asaph, his first cousin. He seems to have retired to his Breton Monastery to die.

CHÂTELAUDREN (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. The castle, originally a Roman camp, was the residence of Aldor or Audrien, prince of the British colonists who settled here. The ruins of the castle, destroyed in 1808, are in private grounds, prettily situated above a little tarn. The parish church, modern, has 16th c. alabaster bas-reliefs in the sacristy. On a height is N.D. du Tertre, 2nd pointed with a flamboyant E. window, remains of old glass and a 2nd pointed stone altar of S. Margaret. The spire, added later, necessitated internal buttresses. The wooden ceiling has paintings. Near is a picturesque 16th c. mansion.

Bocqueho, on the main road to Quintin, has a flamboyant Chapel of N.D. de Pitié with period glass representing scenes of the Passion.

CHÈSE, LA (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac. Halles of the 17th c., and church of the 18th.

La Ferrière. Church, 13th and 14th cc. The S. chapel is 16th, with good glass of 1546 and 1551. Ruins of the abbey of Lantenac, founded in 1150; a portion of the cloisters remain, and a 15th c. chapel.

Plèmet. Chapel of S. Lubin, 16th c., with contemporary glass. Legend of S. Lubin; Life of S. John the Baptist.

CLEGUEREC (M.) C.L. Pontivy. Church modern. In the churchyard a cross of the 17th c. In the Chapel of S. Morvan the tomb of the Saint, a rude granite sarcophagus. In the chapel of the Baptist is 16th c. glass. Near the church, by the road, a 'lech' with crosses cut on it. Several 'allées couvertes' are in the parish. At Parc-er-bé, near the hamlet of Rotherbaz, 36 ft. long. At Bod-er-Mohet remains

of another, 72 ft. long, divided into compartments. Near by a menhir 12 ft. high. *Ste. Brigitte*. A pretty lake. P. at S. Gildas, 1st S. in May. At S. Jean, S. after 24th June. S. Anne 4th S. in July.

COMBOURG (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo. Church modern. The château of the Châteaubriant family, is shown on Wednesdays. It is of the 14th and 15th cc., carefully restored. It stands above a little lake in a picturesque situation, with good grounds and trees. In the dining-room a bust of Francoise de Foix, wife of the Count of Châteaubriant. The count was compelled to be at Court, but long refused to allow his wife to appear there, and only yielded when Francis I insisted upon it. The King fell in love with her, and made her his mistress. The count was forced to swallow his rage, but when the fickle king turned to Mlle. d'Helly, afterwards Duchesse d'Etampes, he carried his wife back to Châteaubriant and starved her to death. The castle is supposed to be haunted by an old Châteaubriant with a wooden leg and a black cat. The author of '*Réné*' and '*Athalie*' lived here in his youth. His room and chair are shown. *Chevot*, a ruined dolmen.

S. Leger. Church of the 15th c. A prehistoric monument, 'La Chaise de Saint Leger.'

Cugnon. Menhir 'La Pierre longue', 20 ft. high. (F.) CONCARNEAU C.L. Quimper. A fishing port, where sardines are tinned. Also a resort of artists. Picturesquely situated on a bay, and divided into the New and the Old Town, the former very modern and uninteresting. The Ville Clos occupies an islet and is enclosed by walls flanked by towers. Entrance is by three gates: the principal to the W. defended by two great towers, has a drawbridge. Parts of the fortifications date from the 14th c. One large bastion

is attributed to the Duchess Anne. There is an Aquarium. The studios of Breton artists should be visited. The Chapel of N. Dame de Bon Secours is of the 15th c., 2 ks. to the N.E. is the *Château de Kerjolet*, rebuilt and given to the Department in 1890 by the Countess Chaveau-Narishkine. It contains a museum with specimens of all the coiffes and costumes of Lower Brittany, as well as antiquities prehistoric and medieval. The sardine factories may be inspected. The local costume is pretty, and the women noted for good looks.

Lanriec. An 'allée couverte', also a cromlech, or circle of standing stones. P. 2nd S. in Sept.

Tregunc. Numerous prehistoric monuments. A fine menhir at *Ker ar Gallon*, another 30 ft. high. A stone circle 248 ft. in diameter. A dolmen on the *Lande de Kerlan* 24 ft. long. P. de S. Marc, the S. after 25th April. P. de N.D. de Bon Secours, 3rd S. in Sept., of S. Philibert, last S. in Aug., S. Elizabeth first S. in Sept.

CORLAY (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac. Church, of S. Elouan, of 1576. Old Holy Well. Chapel of S. Anne, built in 1198, destroyed in the war of the two Jeanes, rebuilt in 1485, and dismantled in 1599. On the *Lande de la Justice* foundations of the old gallows; allée couverte, 'Le Tombeau de Gargantua', near the hamlet of Faouet, on the road to Uzel.

Haut Corlay. Near, a menhir 'Men Bixiquet', 9 ft. high. N. of the 'Tertre aux Colombes', a rectangular fortification enclosing tumuli, with a vast number of others outside.

Plussulien. Church of S. Sulien, 16th c., and Holy Well. Chapel of N.D. de Saleon 15th c.

CROISIC, Le (L.I.), C.L. S. Nazaire. A little port and bathing place. Here Caesar stood to watch the

naval fight between Brutus and the Venetian fleet, which resulted in the complete destruction of the latter. The Venetii had large vessels with leather sails, whereas the Romans had galleys. The success of the latter was wholly due to the failure of wind to fill the Venetian sails. The Roman galleys were enabled to attack each huge hulk separately, and the Venetian fleet was thus destroyed piece-meal. After this Caesar in cold blood slaughtered the nobles, and sold all the population he could lay his hands on into slavery. Le Croisic lies on a slight ridge banking out the Loire from the low tract of salt marsh on the other or inland side. N.D. de la Pitié (1494-1507) has a N. porch of 1528, and a tower of the 17th c. The Chapel of S. Goustan, partly Romanesque, has a miraculous Holy Well. A marine hospital for scrofulous children is at Le Croisic.

Batz, on the same ridge as Le Croisic, is a sea-bathing place in much resort. The church of S. Vinwaloe is 15th and 16th c., with a stately tower rebuilt in 1677. The pillars of the 13th c. church remain. The church was restored in 1866. A little museum preserves the costumes of the district.

Pouliquen (White Pool), also a sea-bathing place. On the rock of Penchâteau a chapel with a 15th c. alabaster bas-relief.

CROZON (F.) C.L. Châteaulin. The bleak promontory of Crozon spreads out to the W. and forms the headland of Camaret, then comes the bay de la Chèvre, and to the N. the headland of Crozon. Church (1602-15) with retable: the martyrdom of the Theban Legion. P. Sun. aft. June 29. Stone circle at Tyahurey in the midst of a vast lande, dolmen at Rostudet, and stone rows at *Kercollesch* and *Lan-laoudec*. The coast line is fine, much indented, and

full of caverns. The beautiful Bay of Dinant has the notable cave of the 'Korrigans' or water-sprites.

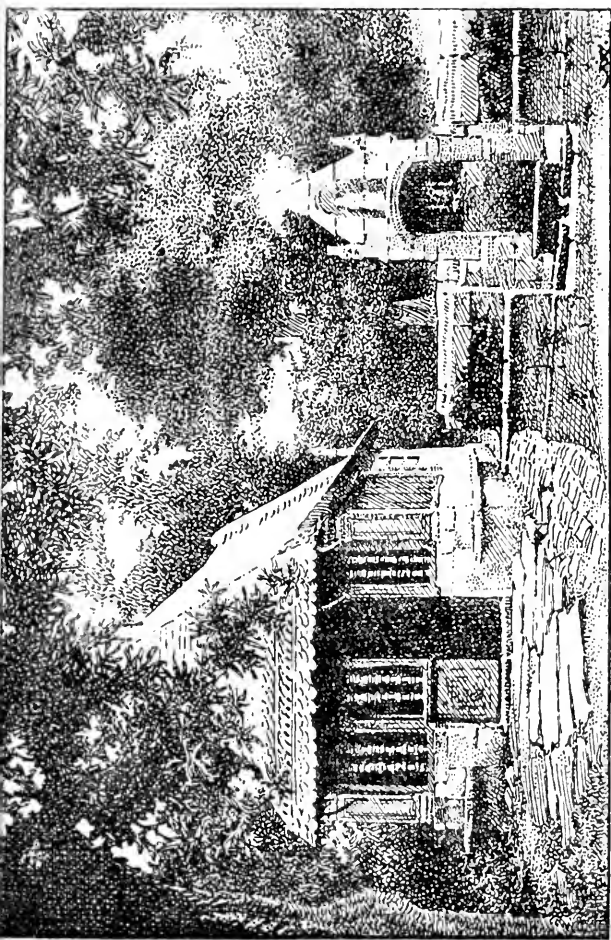
Camaret. A small port for lobster and sardine fishing. Chapel of Rozmadou, i.e. N.D. de Rocamadour. Château Vanban, 1689. Good bathing. *Presquile de Roscanvel*, 2 ks. N.E. 'The Gibraltar of France.' At *Toulinquel*, stone rows. At *Kerloch*, a little lake. Blessing of the Sea, 3rd S. in June.

Morgat. Fine sands between rocky promontories.

Lanveoc (Church of Fiacc, B. of Sletty). Prehistoric remains. P. S. nearest to July 26.

DAOULAS (*Moustier daou laz* = monastery of the double murder) F. C.L. Brest. A monastery was founded in the 6th c. as a reparation for crime committed by the seigneur de Faou. In 1170 this became Augustinian, and the church then built remains, bereft of tower and choir. The porch of 1573 has the arms of Abbot le Prédour. Some 16th c. glass remains. The cloister, Romanesque, has semi-circular arches on columns alternately single and coupled, and a central basin of the 12th c. Fine Lych-gate with belfry. Chapel of S. Anne, 1667, in a hollow, with S. Theilo (?) riding on a stag. Shrine of Our Lady, 1550, with a beautiful Fountain. The surroundings, at the head of a tidal creek between hills, are delightful. Kersanton stone, largely used for sculpture in the churches of Lower Brittany in the 16th and 17th cc., is quarried near here.

L'Hôpital Comfront. A commandery of the Knights of S. John. The church is in the transition between flamboyant and renaissance, with an open bell tower for two bells and a side turret, disengaged, with cupola. The W. front has a doorway like that at Rumengol. Inside a statue of S. Barbara of 1511. P. Easter Mon.



N.D. DE LA FONTAINE, BAOUILLAS

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Irillac. Church with renaissance tower and spire. P. des Reliques 3rd Sun. in July. P. des Marches, with wrestling, 3rd S. in October.

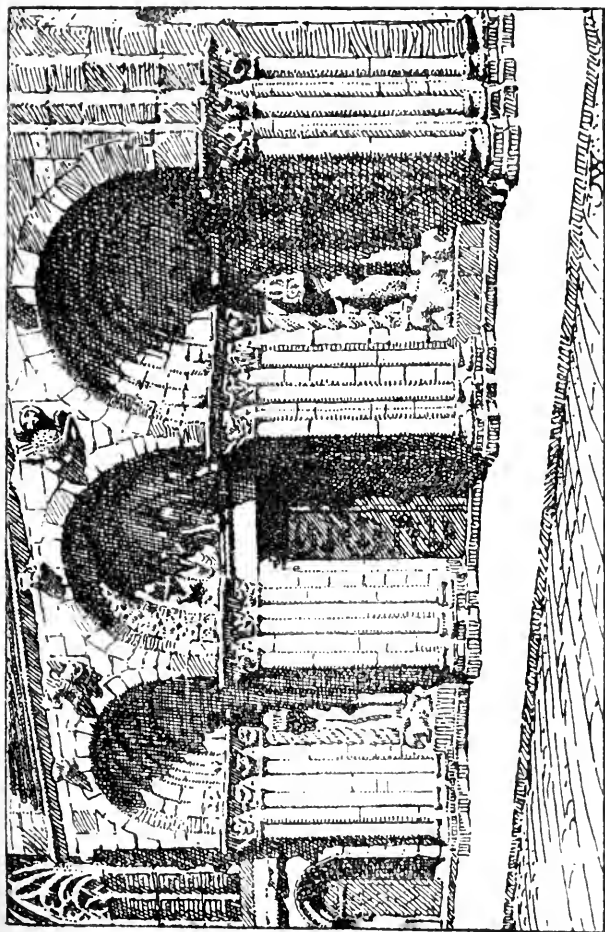
*DINAN (C.N.) C.L. In a picturesque situation, 25 ft. above the Rance which flows through a gorge to the sea, between granite cliffs broken by bays with abundant foliage. The town is walled on all sides save that of the railway station. Three gates and a postern of the castle remain. The original castle in a different position, called the Château de Gan, has disappeared, and a pretentious modern house occupies its site. The present castle was erected in 1458 and 1480. Of 24 towers which originally surrounded the town 15 remain more or less ruinous. Portions of wall date from the 13th c. The most picturesque portion is the R. de Jerzual leading to the old port on the Rance with many ancient houses, some with arcades. The Tour de l'Horloge, singularly picturesque, is 15th c. The Church of S. Sauveur has Romanesque in the lower portion of the W. front to the bottom of the window, and the S. side of the nave. The N. aisle, transepts and choir are flamboyant inclining to renaissance. The central slated crown to the tower is beautiful in outline and proportion. One window in the N. aisle has old glass. A chapel contains the heart of Du Guesclin. The Church of S. Malo is late flamboyant of the 16th c. throughout, except the S. transept front, which is renaissance. The W. window is modern, and of poor design. The church contained good old glass of the period, which was sold. The Chapel of S. Joachim outside the Porte S. Malo is mainly 11th c. Romanesque. It was chapel to a priory. At *St. Esprit* a granite cross sculptured with figures, on the site occupied by the Earl of Lancaster when investing Dinan. Near this is a large lunatic

asylum with beautiful grounds (admission). The chapel built by the inmates, if architecturally bad, is effective after its fashion, and well intended. From the Porte S. Malo a pretty walk, planted with limes, leads to La Fontaine, a chalybeate spring in a deep valley. A noble viaduct connects Dinan with Lanvallay. In summer a pleasant expedition may be made by boat or steamer to the Chapel of S. Hubert. The 16th c. *Château de la Garraye*, prettily situated, is falling into complete ruin. That of *La Conninais*, is kept up—a tower and chapel are late flamboyant, but the main building a century later.

Léhon. A ruined castle on the height, and, by the river, remains of a priory. The 13th c. church has been restored; the E. window is modern, and the glass all bad. In the yard the Romanesque doorway of the parish church, demolished when the priory church was re-adopted.

Corseul. The ancient capital of the Curiosoliti, with Roman remains, notably a temple of Mars, of peculiar construction—an apsidal chapel with a huge extended peristyle like a cloister. The parish church, a poor modern structure, contains a Roman cippus. In a picturesque situation is the 12th c. *Château de Montfilant*, with traces of a prehistoric camp to the N. In the farmhouse on the castle site are statues, one 16th c., of S. Agatha carrying her amputated feet, and another, 17th c., of S. Anne.

S. Helan. The church has old glass in the E. window, representing the saint, who with six other Irish bishops visited S. Remigius at Rheims in 509. Having landed at the mouth of the Rance, they founded churches along their route up the river. At La Ganterie on the road to Dol, at the 8½ K. milestone, a little to the L. is a ruined 'allée couverte', on



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the site of a prehistoric workshop. The site is interesting to the archæologist and mineralogist. The stones of which the dolmen is composed are diorite, and the material of which tools were fashioned is silex in the granite fused by a dyke of diorite which has run it into joint clots. The tools fabricated were of a rude description.

S. Samson. Fine menhir at La Tremblaye, in a little wood, 30 ft. high. It was undermined by treasure seekers. According to popular superstition, re-erected, Dinan would perish by a flood. Delightful walk to Dinan, by a road that leads to the river, and comes out by the mouth of the glen of La Fontaine. From it a grand view of Dinan with its spires and caduceus. The Rance formerly swept round a rocky peninsula, which was cut through to rectify the course when the river was canalized. The walk may be extended to *Taden*, with the neglected tombs of the Count and Countess de la Garaye, who, at their own desire, were buried among the poor, to whom they had devoted their lives.

Trigavou. Between Taden and Pleslin, is a wrecked series of alinements. Though a 'monument historique', the peasants destroyed the stones with gunpowder, and the remains are too mangled to be allowed. In the Church a carving on a beam presents a hare which, pursued by hunters, took refuge there.

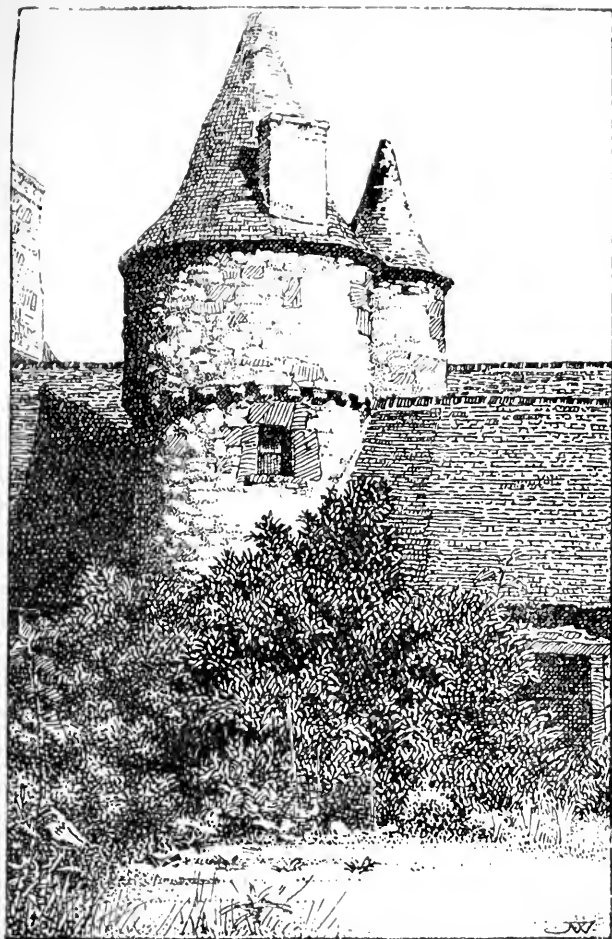
Le Hinglé. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, the Château of Malongé, with a tower and picturesque gables well preserved.

DINARD-SAINT ENOGAT (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo. Picturesquely situated on indented coastline opposite Malo, and connected by tramline with Dinard, S. Guinaise and S. Briac. It is a favourite summer resort,

with a casino. Bathing is best at S. Lunaire, with good sands. Scanty remains of a priory founded in 1324. The chapel, in ruins, contains a colossal 15th c. statue of the Virgin and Child. A house, traditionally supposed to have been occupied by the Black Prince, has picturesque towers with conical roofs and gables. Another is quaintly decorated with statues of saints.

S. Lunaire. Pensions extend along the coast from Dinard to S. Briac. The modern church is vulgar, but the little old church, happily spared, has a low slated tower at the junction of the transepts. Tomb of the saint, son of Hoel and Pompeia, of S. Wales. His father was founder of Llanhywel, Pembrokeshire, and his mother is buried at Langoat near La Roche Derrien. He was brother to S. Tugdual, founder of Tréguier, and nephew of S. Brioc. The story goes that he left his portable altar in Wales, and that two doves crossed the sea bringing it to him in their beaks. This is represented on his tomb. The fact is possibly that his sisters brought to him what he had forgotten. One was called Sceva (Ste. Séve). Another story told is that when he settled at this spot with his monks, it was discovered that seed corn had been forgotten. Then he knelt in prayer, and a robin perched on a stone with an ear of wheat in its beak which it let fall. The grains were sown, and all the produce of the little harvest derived its wheat from 'Robin Redbreast's Corn'.

S. Briac. Above a picturesque bay partly closed by an islet. A little port. Church modern—except the tower which is renaissance. An extensive alinement existed here, extending to the headland above the sea but builders have almost destroyed it. The name saint was an Irishman, a native of Ulster, who joined Tugdual and Leonore in S. Wales and followed them



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to Brittany. Briac was given a site for a monastery at Bourgbiac, where is his Holy Well. He founded a flourishing school for missionaries, who were sent throughout the district. After many years he went on pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return halted at Arles, where he remained two years. Then he came home, where he died about 570, at an advanced age.

Lancieux. On the further side of the river the rebuilt church contains a Roman cippus. The vast bay, W., is divided by the promontary of S. Jacut. The tide recedes 5 ks. To the N. of the promontory are the islands of *Les Ebbiens*, with a battery.

Off Dinard is the fortified isle of *Cezambre*, on which visitors may not land. Here was a monastery founded by S. Brendan about 524. When S. Malo arrived from S. Wales, he was hospitably received by Festivus, the Irish monk in charge. A Chapel of S. Brendan was resorted to by girls praying for good husbands. Since the military authorities deny access to the island, the prayers are made at home.

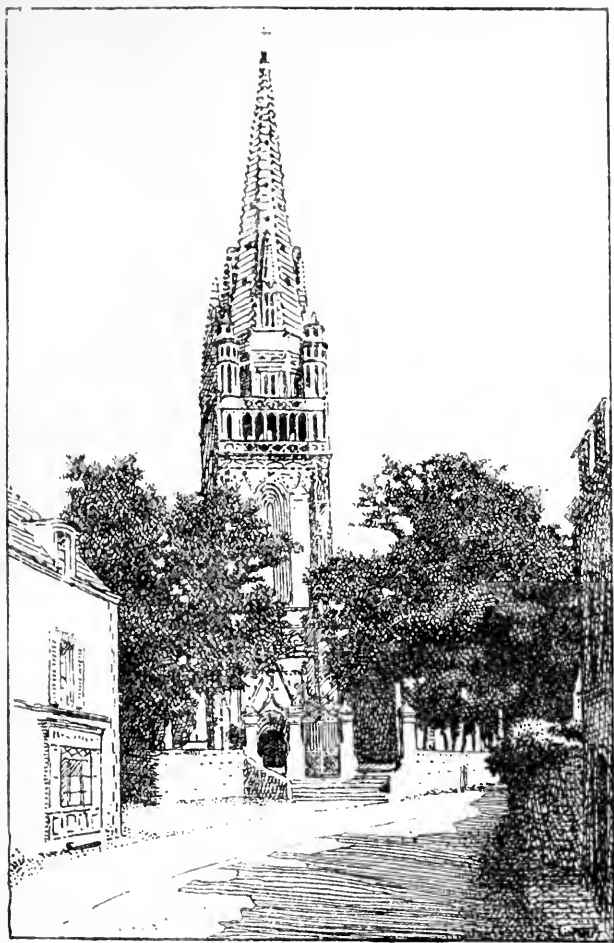
DOL (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo. A dull town, formerly a cathedral city, and for 300 years seat of an archbishop. The few old houses are not particularly interesting. The former cathedral, now parochial (S. Samson), is for the most part 13th c. The W. is flanked by towers of the 14th and 15th cc. That to the S. has retained some remains of the original Romanesque, burnt by King John of England. At the crossing of the transepts a third tower of the 13th c. was begun but never completed. The N. side formed part of the fortifications and the wall of the choir chapels is surmounted by a crenelated parapet. The choir has a square E. end like an English church, with a magnificent 2nd pointed or geometrical E. window full of period glass, badly restored. It represents the Last Judgment, the

Passion, and the Life of S. Samson. The Nave pillars are Romanesque. After it was burnt they were retained, but disengaged columns were bound to them by bands of iron. Those in the side aisles are meaningless, supporting nothing. Behind the High Altar is the Chapel of S. Samson. In the wall at the side are openings into a chamber where the insane were laid in hopes of cure. In the N. transept the sadly defaced tomb of Bishop Thomas James (1504) and of his brother, a canon. It was peculiarly rich renaissance work, by the Florentine family of Juste, two brothers of which were brought to Dol and settled at Tours. It was barbarously mutilated at the Revolution. The S. transept has a rich porch, the statuary restored.

1½ m. from Dol on the Combours road is the 'Pierre du Champ Dolent', a menhir 27 ft. high above ground and nearly as many beneath. It is dwarfed by a huge crucifix on top. *Carfeuntin* has a modern church replacing a 13th-c. one destroyed. Holy Well of S. Samson.

Mont Dol, a height rising out of the great marsh was overflowed by the sea in 709. This is a prehistoric site and numerous flint weapons are found. The Church, of the 11th, 12th and 15th cc., has curious mural paintings and a chapel, destroyed for a telegraph station, had altars originally used for Mithraic worship. (Cf. *A Book of Brittany*, p. 100).

DOUARNENEZ (F.). C.L. Quimper. *Le Viviers-s-Mer*: watering place. Prettily situated on a tidal creek almost closed by the Isle of Tristan. The railway station is high above and the ravine is crossed by a viaduct. The town itself is given up to sardines and pervaded by odours. It has a poor modern church. That of S. Helene is 17th c., with period



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class. The Chapel of S. Michel, of 1664, has a painted ceiling.

Douarnenez was the head-quarters of the brigand Fontenelle during the wars of the League. He had his castle on the island of Tristan where he crowded his prisoners into dungeons so small that they could not lie down, and kept them till they died, in a condition of indescribable filth. When one died, the rest were made to throw him out at the window. Some, who he thought might be ransomed he placed in metal chairs over slow fires, others he left in bitter weather immersed to the neck in cold water. He carried on his barbarities wantonly though he professed himself to be a leaguer. He warred on all alike for the sake of rapine and from love of slaughter. He was himself broken on the wheel in 1602. Rows of houses connect with :

Ploaré. Fine church of late flamboyant resolving into renaissance, and typical of Finistère. Note the pinnacles about the spire. Two have tall crocketed pinnets, but taste changed whilst the tower was building, and the two others are truncated Italian lanterns. The tower was begun in 1555. The side aisles are gabled over the windows, and as usual there is no clerestory. The buttresses are surmounted by pinnacles crowned with cupolas. The cusping has gone from the tracery, a sure mark of decay in style. Fine porch with empty niches. A fireplace and chimney for heating the baptism water, shows that this usage survived to the latter half of the 16th c. At Le Juch there is a later example.

Poullan. The Church of S. Cadvan—flamboyant merging into renaissance, has a thin tower with two galleries, and a pretty porch. The side aisles are unusually narrow. The pillar capitals are quaintly

carved. The octagonal vestry is 17th c. Several dolmens. A menhir near the seamark at Kermenhir. P. 1st S. in Sept.

Le Fuch. Renaissance tower. Fireplace of 1710. Cf. Ploaré. The E. window has 16th-c. glass of the Crucifixion.

Guengat. A small late flamboyant church with Ossuary 1557 adjoining. Owing to the fall of the tower in 1700, the church was restored in 1706. It contains fine 16th-c. glass, representing the Passion and the Last Judgment. Porch flamboyant. Curious uncouth late tracery in two gabled windows beside. The third has flamboyant tracery. A Calvary in the yard is 16th c. In the presbytery are a beautiful chalice, and processional cross of 1584. P. last S. in Aug. P. de S. Ivy, 2nd S. in May.

Kerlaz. Church of S. Germain, picturesque and interesting. A crocketed spire has subsidiary turrets and spirelets partially detached. Old glass in the E. window representing the Passion and S. John the Baptist presenting the Donor and a Canon. Font of 1567, tower 1660, Calvary 1645, lychgate 1558.

ELVEN (M.). C.L. Vannes. Chapel of S. Germain 16th c. At the door a sarcophagus supposed to be that of S. Germain, probably not the great Bishop of Auxerre, but the nephew of S. Patrick, tutor of S. Brioc, and apostle of the Isle of Man.

Lande de Lanvaux. This upland ridge is strewn with prehistoric remains, dolmens and menhirs, notably 'La Loge aux Loups', a dolmen; an allée couverte 'Le Léty', a menhir at Carhaix, another at Villeneuve. An allée couverte at Villepierre, two dolmens in the wood at Coetby and two menhirs, 'Baboun et Baboune' at the outskirts of the wood of Lanvaux. At S. Guyomard a menhir 22 ft. high.

At Plaudren beside the road, La Quenouille, about 18 ft. high. Near it numerous remains of dolmens and fallen menhirs. Another group at Plaudren, a fallen menhir, 16 ft. high, and two others prostrate of less height, an 'allée couverte' called Mein-gouarec near a curious rock shaped like a crouching lion.

ETAPLES (C.N.) C.L. S. Brieuc. In the ancient county of Goelo. A watering-place with good sands. The 15th c. church has a tower of 1786.

Lantec. Modern parish church of S. Oswald. How the great Northumbrian king should come to be here commemorated is hard to understand. He is represented over the altar as a chubby, smirking boy. Chapel of N.D. de la Cour, a noble structure of 1460, of the finest and purest flamboyant, before it became degenerate and adulterated with Italian detail. Chancel and side aisles are vaulted. The nave has modern wood vaulting. Superb E. window, with the finest glass, silvery in tone, with colour set in like jewels, after the English school, and entirely different from the prevailing Breton glass which, like the French, is overladen with colour. The modern glass in some of the windows is bad as can be. The tracery of the chancel windows is admirable. There is an old window in the S. transept. In the chapel, tomb of Guillaume de Rosmadec, 1608, in Kersanton stone. P. 16th Aug., when fishermen make the circuit of the chapel barefooted and in their shirts.

S. Quay. Watering place.

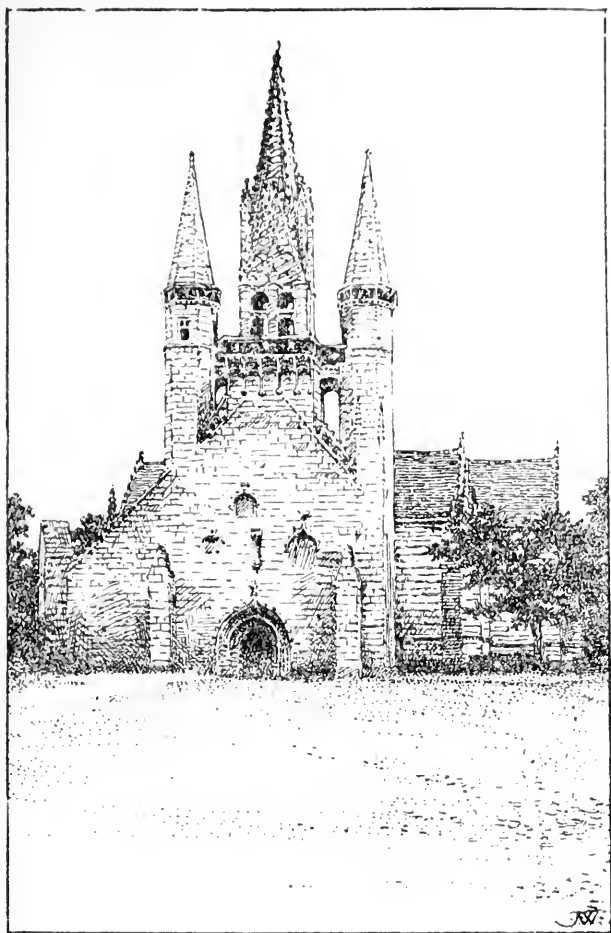
LE FAOU (F.). C.L. Châteaulin, at the head of a long arm of the sea. (Henvec station). Church of the 16th c. late flamboyant, with a slender unsatisfactory tower, 1626-40. Porch of 1593, with statues of apostles.

Rumengol. The story goes that King Grallo,

riding with S. Winwaloe from Is, which had been overwhelmed by the sea, reached the hill that commanded the valley, saw a fire on the height opposite, and found that the pagans were holding a sacrifice on the Rou-Men-Goulon (Red Stone of the Dawn). He vowed to build a church. This is represented in the E. window. Church late flamboyant with Renaissance detail. Porch of the usual type—over the door, an Adoration of the Magi. E. is the Holy Well, with a bas-relief of the Annunciation, and statues of S. Winwaloe and S. Fiacre. One of the most largely attended P. takes place here on Trinity S., when the pilgrims sleep in or near the church.

* LE FAOUËT ('Au faou hoet' = in the beech-wood) (M.). C.L. Pontivy. Fine 15th c. timber and slate Halles. The parish church, 13th–15th cc., with quaint tower, partly destroyed by fire, 1917, is being restored, 1928. The town itself is not of great interest, but the surrounding district is notable as having preserved a thoroughly Breton character. Until recently it was difficult of access, and up to the present it has not lost the charm of former times. Most of the country farms possess the ancient domestic 'interiors' which are too often succeeded by modern vulgarities. There are three fine local chapels:

(1) *S. Barbe*, 1½ ks., on a rock above a valley. Late Renaissance steps lead to a fine bridge connecting the upper platform and belfry with a shrine of S. Michael. The chapel, with N. and S. transepts, opens onto a small E. chancel of fine flamboyant (1489–1512). The finest old window, S. transept, has the Ascension and Pentecost. The last in the N. transept, Apotheosis of S. Barbe is curious. Others are modern and pretty. Behind the chapel a pretty but neglected Holy Well. P. last S. in June and (piety only) Dec. 4.



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(2) *S. Fiacre*. 2 ks. towards Quimperlé. The 15th c. main spire, with flamboyant gallery, is elegantly orbelled to the W. gable and tied by flying buttresses to spirelets. S. porch, with empty niches and traces of vandal whitewash. Interior, recently restored by the Beaux Arts with admirable rood-screen of 1480, badly painted in 1627. Superb glass of 1550, restored in 1912 after long neglect. Note the Life of S. Fiacre, S. transept. P. 4th S. in Aug.

(3) *S. Nicolas in Prisiac*. 8½ ks., also recently restored, has a fine late screen with tympanum of early type. Painted Legend of S. Nicolas (nave side) and carved statuettes of Apostles (altar side). Remains of a Wheel of Prayer set with bells. For details of these chapels and neighbourhood, cf. *Le Pays de Faouet*, Vannes, Lafolye Freres, 5 fr.

Kernascleden. 15 ks. Church coeval with S. Fiacre. Exquisite granite porches. Flamboyant rose window in E. transept. Decayed frescoes on roof.

*FOUESNANT (F.). C.L. Quimper. Nice lands. A pleasant holiday resort. The women's costumes are pretty. The Church, Romanesque, was maltreated in the 18th c., when large round-headed windows were introduced. The tower was struck by lightning and rebuilt at the same time. The piers, with c. support pilasters that sustain relieving arches over the clerestory windows. The capitals have Byzantine work. The Chapel of Ste. Anne, amid trees, was built in 1685, and has a tower for two bells and spire between detached turrets with cupolas. P. July 28. Peasants and girls in white arrive by water with crosses and banners.

S. Evarzec. Commandery of the Knights of S. John at Moustoir, 13th c. Dolmen and menhir.

Goueznach. Ruined allée couverte. Chapel of

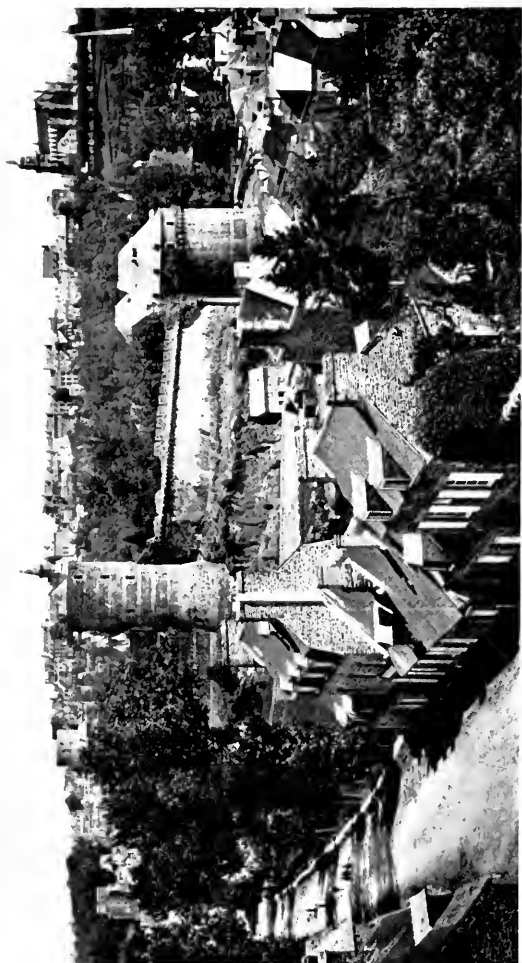
N.D. de Bonsecours, P. Sept. 8; of S. Cado, P. Sept. 25; of Ste. Barbe, P. June 5.

Benodet. A favourite bathing resort. Church of S. Thomas Becket, erected to his honour in 1241, seventy-one years after his death. It has undergone much alteration and enlargement. All that remains of the original are two bays of the apse. The foliage of the capitals has the freshness and charm of the period.

Perguet (S. Bridget) was formerly the mother church of Benodet, but now the relations are reversed. Externally, on the N. side it has Romanesque work with small windows. The S. side has been completely transformed by the addition of a little Ossuary, a porch, and a transept of the 16th c. Internally the early character of the building is manifest. The arcades of the nave and the chancel arch are 12th c. The three bays on the north are bold and rectangular, and, as at Fouesnant, support relieving arches that enclose the clerestory windows of the 11th c. The chancel arch shows distinct signs of the coming on of the pointed style. The choir is flamboyant. The Byzantine ornamentation of the 11th c. capitals remains. The E. window contains 16th c. glass, of the Crucifixion. Among the statues are S. Bridget and S. Patrick, the latter altered into S. Paternus! There is a fireplace for warming baptismal water. The tower is of 1595. On the road from Quimper to Benodet is the Holy Well of N.D. de Drenec. The basin is surmounted by a niche with a statue of Our Lady of Pity. In times of drought the parishioners of Ergué Armel come here to pray for rain; those of Clohars Fouesnant go to Petit Ergué.

La Foret Fouesnant. Pretty little church near the sea. The spire, bracketed out above the W. gable, contains a stone cage for bells. The 16th c. Calvary

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is the earliest in the Department. In the presbytery is a noble chalice of the early 16th c.

*FOUGERES (I.V.). C.L. Picturesquely situated on a hill above the Nançon. Originally a frontier town between Brittany and France, it has preserved its venerable fortifications, now crowded by buildings. The castle, founded in the 11th c., destroyed 1166, rebuilt 1176, has been restored. It is on a rock, flanked by 13 towers including those that commanded the entrance. It is divided into four distinct portions, the Avantcour, Cœur d'honneur, Donjon, and Postern. The entrance is between three 12th c. towers. The keep, destroyed in 1630, rose in the midst of the second court, flanked by three towers that remain. That of Melusine dates from 1242. The Church of S. Sulpice was rebuilt in 1410-1490. The late spire leans. The choir, begun in the 16th c., was completed in 1765. Ancient shrine of N.D. des Marais, said to have been dug up in a marsh at the foundation of the town. The Church of S. Leonard erected 1407-44, underwent alterations in 1586-1637, and has fragments of old glass. Quaint houses with porticoes and pillars. Fougères is most interesting, and rivals Vitré.

In the Forest of Fougères, a fallen dolmen, 'Pierre du Tresor', and an alignment of 80 stones, 'Cordon des Druides', near the ruins of a convent of Cordeliers founded in 1440.

LA GACILLY (M.). C.L. Vannes. Near the town on the Malestroit road, a menhir 15 ft. high, 'La Roche Piqué', and near it another of the same height, fallen. The Lande de Signé, E. of Gacilly has a circular camp and the slope of the hill pitted with excavations. The 14th c. parish church, formerly chapel to the castle, was altered and enlarged 1626-31.

Chapel of S. Jugon, 4 ks. W.N.W. Jugon was a devout peasant boy. Peasants take bags of seed to be blessed after Mass and mingle it with what is to be sown. P. Whit-Mon.

Cournon. A fine dolmen, 'La Tablette'. One of the coverers was broken in 1820. W. a menhir 9 ft. high, further W. the possible remains of an alinement.

Les Fougerêts. A pretty gorge with grottoes 'Les Chambres du Coucou'.

S. Congard (Cyngar) near Bignac. An allée couverte 43 ft. long and 4 ft. 6 in. high within. It has five coverers, of which one has fallen. Menhir near the wood of Misny. Chapel of N.D. de Quimper with P. on Whit-Mon., formerly attended by 'barking' pilgrims, an hysterical phenomenon, cf. *Josselin*. At Wesley's revival meetings a similar phenomenon was noticed.

*GUINGAMP (C.N.). Pleasantly situated in green surroundings, with the little river Trieux flowing through. The finest view of town and church is from the garden of the Hôtel de France, whence water, foliage and buildings group admirably. The Church of N.D. de Bonsecours is indebted to a miraculous image for its splendour. This stands in the N. porch, and has been 'crowned' and 'indulged'. The church, formerly the chapel of the Counts of Ponthièvre, was rebuilt in the 14th-15th cc. and added to in the 16th. It has a nave with four aisles, double transepts and an ambulatory. The transept and S. transept front are 12th c. The central tower and spire 13th with the tower and turret on the N.W., and the arcade on the N. of the nave. On the S. side the arcade is Renaissance. In the spandrils are cardinal virtues in relief, and corbelled statues. Above is a Triforium of three ranges. Above the

arcade on the N. side the triforium is 14th c. The Choir has four 15th c. bays, with an apse. A curious feature is the carrying of the triforium above the chancel arch. The transepts are lighted by 14th c. rose windows. The principal Porch containing the miraculous image is closed by a grating and converted into a chapel; it contains modern statues of the apostles. The W. doorway is magnificent renaissance. The windows have modern glass overloaded with colour, so that the interior cannot be well seen on dull days. The vaulting of the choir is sustained by flying buttresses within. The fine S.W. tower is excellent but unfinished renaissance. In the market-place is a renaissance leaden fountain, renewed in 1743. A few picturesque houses remain, and there is a charming old mill on the river bank. Grand P. 1st S. in July. A procession with torches takes place on the eve, and bonfires are lighted in the Place. After the religious ceremonies follow dances.

N., on a height is the little Chapel of S. Lambert with early 11th c. work, transformed for the most part in the 18th. The 16th c. abbey of Ste. Croix has a church with transept piers of the 13th.

Grâces. The church is typical flamboyant of 1508, the aisle windows are under gables. The baptistery is of the end of the 16th c. Relics of Charles de Blois are preserved in a shrine of carved oak on the R. side of the High Altar.

Pedernec. Menhir 25 ft. high with three cup-hollows on one face. Church was rebuilt in 1847. The S. side aisle and arcade and a good rose window in the transept, 16th c., have been preserved. Also a delicately carved roodscreen, out of its proper place.

Coadout. An allée couverte at Pen-poular-hus, destroyed in 1863, except for three stones, has one

much polished. According to local tradition, S. Iltyd and S. Briac met to pray together, and the hollows were worn by their knees.

Pommeret-le-Vicomte. Remains of a dolmen at Kerbic, one coverer and four supports in situ. Church of various periods. E. end, of 14th c. with large window. Tower and spire of 1712. In the yard a Calvary of the 15th c. with a pulpit. The Chapel of N.D. du Paradis is interesting, 16th c. Calvary of the period, with Apostles in relief on the octagonal base.

GOURIN (M.). C.L. Pontivy. Unattractive with poor accommodation. Centre for *Le Faouët*. At Kerbiguet a menhir 12 ft. high and two others prostrate. Church, 1500, with tower of 1745. Numerous chapels are scattered over the parish: S. Hervé to the N.E., 16th c., has glass representing the Patron's legend, and our Lord's life.

Langonnet. Menhir at Bodéro, 13 ft. high. The parish church has flamboyant windows and doorways, with a few pillars of the 12th c. The tower is modern. On the S. side is an Ossuary. In the cemetery a lech. The Chapel of the Trinity, 1500-68, has fine old glass representing the Jesse tree, the Passion, Judgment, and Life of the Virgin. The abbey of Langonnet founded in 1130 on the bank of the Ellé is now a reformatory. Chapel of N.D. de la Pitié, P. 15th Aug.

Le Saint (S. Samuel). Partly Romanesque, with flamboyant windows. The chapel of S. Adrian is an object of pilgrimage.

GRAND-CHAMP (M.) C.L. Vannes. On the N. the Lande de Lanvaux, once crowded with megalithic remains of which many remain. A fine dolmen on a rocky elevation 1 k. N. of Locperet. The capstone 16 ft. long. Numerous menhirs further on in the

direction of Croix-de-bois, perhaps relics of an alignment. The church (S. Tugdual) has been replaced by a structure of 1866. At Locperet a flamboyant Chapel of S. Bridget. N.D. de Burgo is of 1528 and 1538, with a Holy Well. P. at Locmaria-Grand-champ Aug. 10th; at Moustoir des Fleurs 4th S. in Aug. At Grand-Champ 2nd S. in Sept.

Locqueltas. Menhir, 'Fuseau de la Femme de Gargantua', 15 ft. high. *Plaudren* Menhir 18 ft. high, same name, near the road to Josselin on the Lande. The neighbourhood is strewn with remains.

GUÉMÉNÉ (M.) C.L. Pontivy. (Kemenet-Guegnant) owes its origin to a castle erected by Guegnant, nephew of Alan Canhart. The fief passed to the family of Rohan. The castle, converted into a prison for English soldiers in 1792, is now a ruin.

Silfiac. Chapel of S. Laurent, 16th c. with curious carvings. Well of S. Nodez, supposed to cure corns, etc.

Langoelan. Dolmen E. of the hamlet of Villeneuve and in an islet of the Scorff. Church, flamboyant. At Le Merzer, Solomon Selyf, King of Devon and Cornwall, coming to Armorica, encountered pagans and was murdered. He was son of Geriant, who fell at Langport in Somersetshire in 1222, fighting against Saxons. His wife was S. Gwen, sister of Nonna, mother of S. David, and he was father of S. Cuby. The Chapel is destroyed.

* GUÉRANDE (L.I.) C.L. S. Nazaire. Interestingly surrounded by machicolated walls of granite, erected in 1431 by John V., with ten towers. There are four gates; that of S. Michel is a veritable fortress defended by two lofty towers. The Church of S. Aubin, 12th and 16th cc. has two porches, and an external stone pulpit of the 16th c. Within, the

pillars have carved Romanesque capitals. There is good 16th c. glass. *N.D. la Blanche*, a graceful chapel, was erected in 1348 by Jean de Montfort. Menhir with cup-markings at Escoblac. Dolmens at Kerléour, Kerlo, and Sandun. A stone circle at Kerbourg. Guérande is a good place to study the flora of the saltmarshes on one hand, and of the Grande Brière on the other. The production of salt is carried on by private owners in the salines. It requires about 40 consecutive dry days between June and September to evaporate the water. The annual production averages 6600 tons. *Grande Brière* divided into 17 communes, is a vast freshwater peat bed occupying the basin of an ancient lake.

S. Lyphard. A Roman station at the point where the lake of La Brière formerly discharged into the sea. The church is 11th c. The peasants of the Bruyère wear a special costume, and are very clannish. Cf. the fine novel *La Brière*, by Chateaubriant.

LA GUERCHE (I.V.) C.L. Vitré (= the Virgin). Church partly 13th and 14th cc., with old glass and renaissance stalls, 2 ks. S. Church of Rannée, part Romanesque.

GUICHEN (I.V.) C.L. Redon. Chateaux at Gaylieu and Gressillonnoye.

HÉDÉ (I.V.) C.L. Rennes. Ruins of château besieged by Henry II of England, 1168. Church, Romanesque. *S. Gaudran*, good 17th c. glass and 12th c. silver reliquaries.

HENNEBONT (M.) C.L. Lorient. Prettily situated on the Blavet. The Ville Clos within ancient walls and the Ville Neuve with a bridge between. The old town, fortified by Duke Jean I (1237-86), played a signal part in the War of Succession. Jean de Montfort had secured it. In May 1342, Charles of

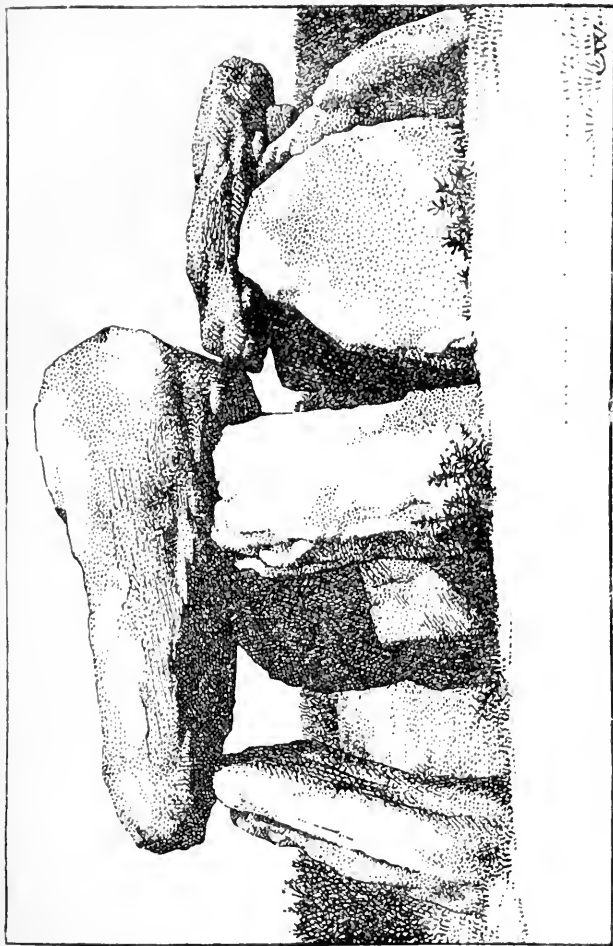
Blois laid siege to it. Within, the Countess Jeanne, held out with determination, set fire to the enemy camp, and leaving the town unperceived reached Auray, where she got reinforcements without the feeble Charles being aware. Provisions failed at last and the magistrates insisted on capitulation. The countess entreated for a couple of days' delay, and at the last moment saw the sails of an English fleet sent to her relief. Charles hastily retreated, but returned a few months later and was again repulsed. The Church of N.D. de Paradis on the further side of the river. It was erected in 1514-24, and is consequently good flamboyant. The W. front, light and graceful, has a porch and a tower flanked by turrets tied by galleries sustained on flying buttresses. The spire rises to 150 feet. The choir ends in an apse with two stages of windows. Procession on the last S. in Sept. to commemorate the cessation of an epidemic in 1699. Chapel of S. Antoine, partly Romanesque.

Kervignac. Fine dolmen near the road from Hennebont to Landévant. On the S. near Kermadio, another. A third, small, near Lopriac. This, one of the most ancient parishes in the diocese of Vannes, is mentioned as early as the 6th c., when a cloud of locusts came down on the country, and the Count Weroch, fearing famine, sought Gunthiern, a refugee king of Gwent, who had settled at Quimperlé and was in repute of holiness. Gunthiern gave blessed water to the envoys of Weroch, which drove the locusts away. In return for this Weroch granted to Gunthiern the 'plou' of Vineac. The Chapel of N.D. de la Clarté is 15th c. That of S. Laurent contains remains of a screen. A Holy Well of S. Gildas is in request in the hamlet of Kanden.

* HUELGOAT (F.) C.L. Châteaulin. A pic-

turesquely situated townlet at the end of a lake that discharges amongst masses of granite down a ravine. The ruinous condition of the granite is due to earthquake or to glacial action. It contains soluble silicate of potass which disappears under the action of the rain. For 4 m. from the Locmaria station the road threads the valley of the Argent, between pine-clad hills of granite and the schist. Church, mean renaissance, with a fine Lectern. Chapel of N.D. des Cieux, interesting 16th c., has glass of the period. A camp on a height is attributed to King Arthur.

S. Herbot. A picturesque chapel in the parish of Logeffret at the roots of the Monts d'Arrée. A stream falls in a pretty rock cascade 400 ft., and near by are some remains of the renaissance Château de Rusquec. The Chapel, actually a large church, has a fine square tower without spire or pinnacles, of 1516. The W. front is fine. The granite carving is admirable, the foliage treated with great boldness. The tower seems to have served as a model for that of Carhaix a few years later. On the S. a deep Porch well sculptured, with the apostles and 24 small statues in the entrance arcade. The apse is flamboyant like the rest, but the buttresses are additions of 1618 and 1619. The interior has a beautiful renaissance screen and returned stalls, but no roodloft. On the W. face the Apostles, inside Minor Prophets and Sibyls. In the chancel the 15th c. tomb of the Saint, a hermit of whom little is known. There are old windows. That on the S. at the E. end (of 1556) represents S. Yves between a rich man and a poor suitor. The central window contains the Passion, the N., (1556) S. Laurence on the gridiron. Outside the screen are two altars piled up with cows' tails, offered to the Saint. Formerly they were hung about the sanctuary.



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There is a little Ossuary on the W. side of the porch. The E. window of earlier character than the rest resembles that of Pont l'Abbé with a transom supporting a rose. Most of the windows testify to the decline of flamboyant; the flames assume a tadpole form and the lights are uncusped. In the yard a Calvary; Cascade de S. Herbot; Moulin and Chateau du Rusquec; Tombeau du Géant; a dolmen.

Brennilis. Church with tower and W. facade of 1485. Two windows of good old glass: the Immaculate Conception, S. Christopher, and a monk. Also the life of our Lady. Processional cross of 1650.

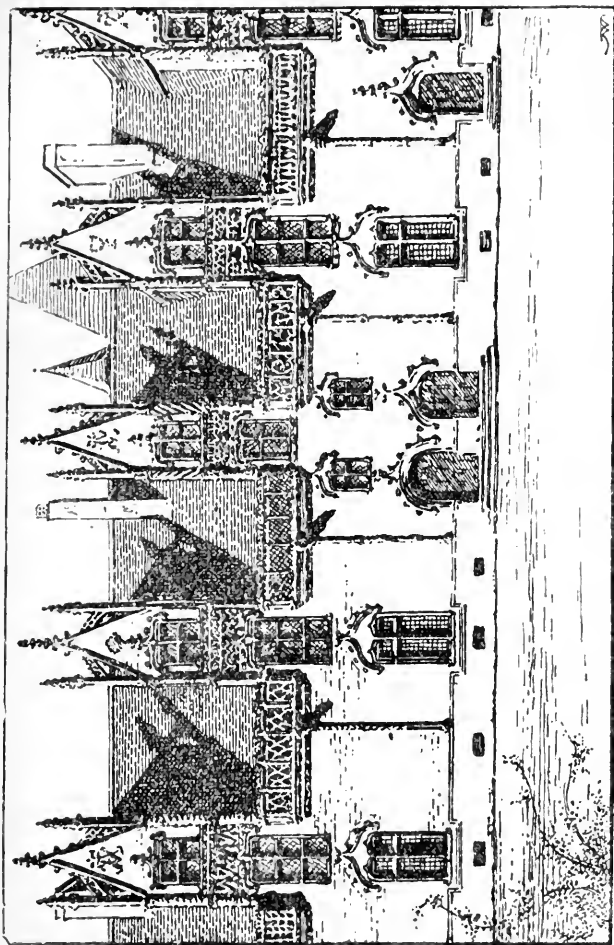
JANZÉ (I.V.) C.L. Rennes. Church, partly Romanesque. In the suburbs a menhir with a niche and statue of our Lady.

Essé. One of the finest covered avenues. A main structure with an ante-chamber, divided into compartments. Total length is 43 ft.

JOSSELIN (M.) C.L. Ploermel. Capital of the ancient county of Porhoet (Poutre-coet = land beyond the wood). The story goes that a workman here found an image of the Virgin in a bramble bush. It established its character as miraculous and a town sprang up about the sanctuary. Guethenoc, Count of Porhoet, built a castle and called it after his son, who completed his father's work in 1053. It became headquarters of the counts and then dukes of Rohan. The original castle taken in 1168 by Henry II of England, and utterly destroyed, was rebuilt by Eudes II in 1173, and held throughout the War of Succession by partisans of Charles de Blois. In 1370 it was acquired by Olivier de Clisson, when fresh fortifications were added, notably the keep. Alan IX Viscount, (1429-62) constructed the beautiful front towards the court. Richelieu had the towers and

about half the castle blown up, in 1629, and in 1760 the duke himself pulled down two more. The remains have been carefully restored and sumptuously furnished by the owners, who graciously admit visitors. The river front with three towers resting on the rock gives an idea of what the fortress must have been complete. The inner façade of the Cour d'honneur is a superb example of domestic Gothic under the dawning influence of renaissance ideas. The ten dormer gables are connected by a balustrade of rich and varied design repeating the Rohan device 'A Plus'.

The Basilica of N.D. de Roncier, originally late Romanesque, retains pillars and a window of that period. Choir, side aisles and crossings are of 1390-1407, the rest of later date. Fine tomb (1507) of Olivier de Clisson, 'Boucher des Anglais', with his wife Marguerite de Rohan. Credence with silvered bust of (?) S. Etienne, where grain is sometimes offered by farmers who afterwards mix it with seed-grain to ask a blessing on their crops. Restored shrine of N.D. de Roncier, a statue 'crowned' in 1868 (cf. p. 112). Before the ancient statue of S. Cadoc, the Franco-Breton 'Company of Thirty' received Communion before meeting Anglo-Bretons of the same number at the Croix de Mi-Voie (p. 87). A 17th c. central tower without character, which marred the church interior, was demolished in 1920, and the base of a new tower was laid in 1904 near the Lady Chapel, in the course of a careful restoration of the whole edifice. A Procession formerly held on Whit-Mon. was accompanied by 'barking' women (cf. p. 78), said to have been descendants of some who set their dogs upon a poor beggar woman who revealed herself as Our Lady. Since 1870 the P. has been transferred to Sept. 8th.



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The priory church of Ste. Croix is 11th c. Romanesque. S. Martin's, 12th c. is a ruin. In 1793 the Republican garrison swept the country to capture priests, and was defeated by exasperated peasantry. In 1795 they burned the church of Guegon and smashed the Calvary, but were again attacked and driven off.

The famous Battle of the Thirty took place on the *Lande de Mi-Voie*, between Ploermel and Josselin. The English-Bretons were under Captain Bramber or Bemborough, and the French-Bretons under the Sire de Beaumanoir, governor of Josselin. Although it has been regarded as a battle between English and French, there were actually but three or four of English nationality on the De Montfort side, the rest being Gascons, Angevins and Flemings. Success would perhaps have been with the Anglo-Bretons, had not one of the French perfidiously violating the rules laid down before the engagement, mounted his horse and broke the Anglo-Breton line.

The country-side is well-wooded and pretty.

Guegon. The church, late Romanesque of the 12th c., in transition to 1st pointed. The S. aisle of 1560 is late flamboyant. In a window is stained glass (1563), representing apostles. The tower and spire, the loftiest in the diocese, were struck by lightning in 1705.

S. Servan. Gobrian, Bishop of Vannes, retired in 717 and died here in 725. He was buried in his oratory, and a village grew up about his tomb. This is a chapelry, the chapel is of the 11th c. with additions of the 15th. The nave is floored, forming an upper chamber which served as a hospital for those seeking health at the shrine.

JUGON (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. Prettily situated at

the junction of two valleys, each occupied formerly by a lake and dominated by a strong castle at the fork. One of the lakes has been drained and the castle destroyed. The Church has a 2nd pointed nave and S. tower. There is a curious W. doorway. Choir and transepts are flamboyant. The church has been badly 'restored'. The road to Dinan runs over high and dreary country, moors only partially reclaimed.

LAMBALLE (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. A little town in a plain dominated by a ridge of granite that runs E.W., crowned on the W. by the beautiful Chapel of Notre Dame, and by a windmill on the E. Some picturesque old houses, and a 'haras' for breeding horses. Three churches, of which Notre Dame, a chapel of the counts of Penthièvre, and by far the finest, is now only occasionally used.

The parish church of S. Jean is late middle pointed, 1425, with an octagonal tower, 1420, at the base, but much later at the crown. The window tracery has been atrociously mutilated, in the 18th c., and replaced by iron framework. Church of S. Martin, early Romanesque, 11th c.; arches to the E. show the beginning of the pointed style. The S. transept has a good middle pointed geometric window. The tower, begun in 1551, became purely renaissance. The quaint wooden Porch was added in 1519.

The Church of N.D. is a magnificent structure. The most ancient portions are the N. transept, with lancet windows, the noble gateway and the W. front, with the arcade of the nave. The side aisles are late flamboyant. The choir and S. transept, erected by Charles de Blois, are admirable examples of 2nd or middle pointed at its best. The choir is vaulted but not the nave. To sustain the vault on the S. side are buttresses forming side chapels within and pierced

with delicate tracery. There is a double triforium. The choir has a square end lighted by a tall noble E. window of four lights. The clustered pillars on the S. side of the choir and the piers sustaining the central tower are remarkably fine. There is a little flamboyant screen with a renaissance organ-case in the S. aisle of the choir.

S. Aaron. On the Lande du Chêne-hut an 'allée couverte' of 13 stones, three coverers, and two in the soil. The whole is 30 ft. long.

Meslin. Five 'allées couvertes' on the Lande du Gras. (1) in the middle of the Lande, (2) just below the mill, (3) in the Champ des Caves, (4) at Bourdonnais. In the Lande du Gras a menhir 10 ft. high.

* LANDERNEAU (F.) C.L. Brest. (=Lan 'Ernec'—a prince hermit.) Excellent centre for excursions. The town, commercial and thriving, possesses a few old houses and a quaint mill. Church of S. Houardon rebuilt, except the beautiful tower and superb porch of 1604. An artistic centre in the 16th and 17th c., produced splendid work in the Elorn valley and region. The style created was very original, and adorned churches with noble porches, often crowned with a spirelet. Niches hold statues of the Apostles. When all other detail is Italian, the foliage remains flamboyant.

Church of S. Thomas Becket, 1607, small and uninteresting. To the W. an ossuary of 1632, now a habitation. The valley of the Elorn presents scenes of considerable beauty. The rocks, of white quartz, break through the leafy covert of the hills.

Pencran. A steep ascent of 1 m. leads to an interesting church, with fine Porch (1553), two Calvaries, and a spire. The sculpture in Kersanton stone is peculiarly rich and delicate. Among the

groups of figures : The Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Cain and Abel, Adam delving whilst Eve spins, the Deluge and the Sin of Noah. In the tympanum, the Nativity, much mutilated. Within : Descent from the Cross and 'Mater dolorosa' of 1517.

La Roche Maurice. Picturesque. Church embowered in trees on a height above the river, and a ruined castle on a rock of white quartz. The castle belonged to the dukes of Rohan whose eldest sons were Princes de Léon, on account of the large family possessions. The slim church tower (1589) with double galleries and sets of open bell cages, is an excellent typical example of a style common in the Department. The Porch has fine foliage in Kersanton of 1530-40. In the yard a good Ossuary of 1640 has Death darting at all sorts and conditions of men, with the inscription 'Je vous tue tous'. At the entrance to the yard three pillars support the cross of Christ and the thieves. Magnificent E. window with its stained glass of 1539. It represents the Passion, like that of S. Mathieu at Quimper and Tournai. The renaissance screen is the sole example left in its proper position in a parish church of the dioceses of Léon and Quimper. P. Asc. Day.

Pontchrist. Ruined renaissance church by the river in a picturesque situation. P. 4th S. in July.

La Martyr. Scene of the murder of Solomon, King of Brittany, in 874. Solomon assassinated his cousin, King Erispoe, before the altar of the church of Penpont, and so won the crown. He proceeded to buy off the Northmen to pay tribute to Charles the Bald, to undo the ecclesiastical organization formed by Nominoe and surrender the jurisdiction to the Archbishop of Tours. The Bretons rose in revolt, headed by Pasquien, son of the assassinated

king, and Solomon, finding himself deserted on all hands, fled with his son towards the coast, hoping to take refuge in England. He was overtaken at La Martyr, where he had taken sanctuary, dragged forth with the boy and killed (874). The church tower is 13th c. The entrance to the churchyard is by a lych-gate adorned with statuary. This, the earliest of the kind, belongs to the 16th c. The Porch, late 15th c., is remarkable for delicacy and richness. The Ossuary of 1619 is attached. The interior is 14th c. A fine screen in Kersanton stone has been destroyed, but the basement of the parclose screens remains. Four windows of 1567 represent the Passion, Crucifixion, Resurrection, 'Noli me tangere', appearance of the risen Christ to Mary, and the Ascension. Also the Death, Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin, with a Jesse tree. The Duke and Duchess of Rohan are represented as donors. Magnificent renaissance reliquary of S. Solomon. P. 2nd S. in July. A horse fair follows for three days.

S. Divy. Church with ceiling painted with subjects from the life of S. David. P. S. after Asc. and 2nd S. in Sept.

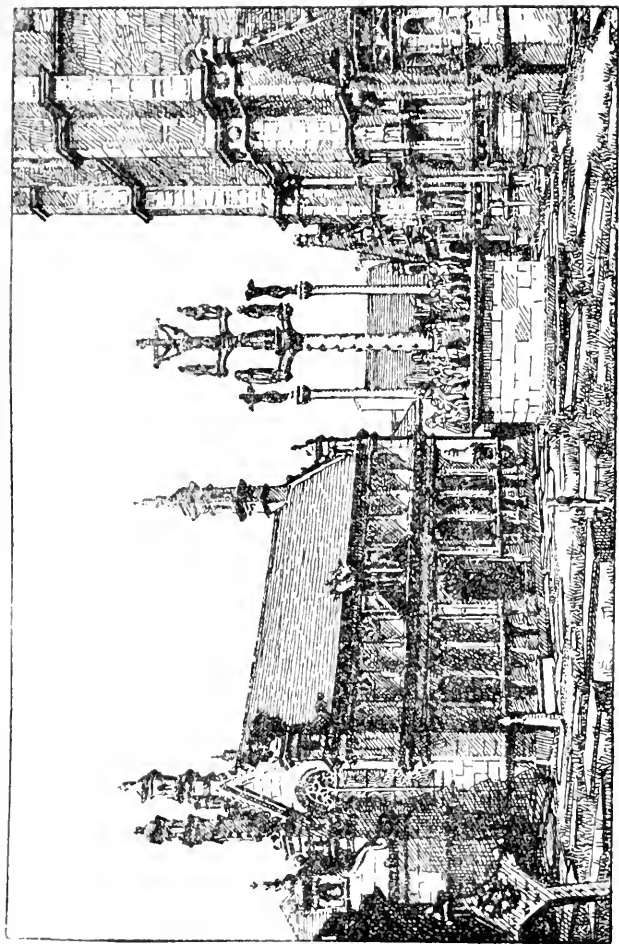
Dirinon (Steps of Nonna). The Church on high ground is in the usual transition between flamboyant and renaissance (1588-93). A chapel in the yard contains the 15th c. tomb of S. Nonna, mother of S. David, and wife of Sandde, grandson of Ceredig, who drove the Irish out of S.W. Wales and gave its name to Cardigan. At a little distance is her well (1623). At the farther end of the village that of S. David. P. 2nd S. after Trin.

Plougastel. Picturesque costumes. The men wear blue or violet jackets, three waistcoats and sashes. Modern church. In the yard is a fine Calvary

(1602-4), an arcade under a platform crowded with statues, and a frieze carved with subjects in bas-relief. P. at La Fontaine Blanche, Easter Mon. and 15th Aug.; at S. Jean 24th June. By the Chapel of S. *Guénolé* a rude stone, where barren women pray in the hope of becoming mothers.

* LANDIVISIAU. (F.) C.L. Morlaix. A small town on the high road from Morlaix to Brest. Good excursion centre. The modern Church of S. Turlaff has a tower of 1590. The Porch of 1554 links the pure flamboyant and true renaissance. About the arch O.T. subjects. Around the interior the Apostles, on curious symbolical corbels. Note the drunken soldiers carrying off girls with a mirror and sceptre, signifying that vanity and pride are an easy prey. Within, the tomb of Francois Tournemine, the founder. In the new cemetery outside the town is an Ossuary of 1620. In the town, almost buried among houses, the Holy Well of S. Divisiau supplies the public washing basin. Two ranges of an arcade contain ten panels from a 16th c. tomb.

S. *Thégonnec*. The churchyard has a fine gateway (1587) of Italian character. A simple and effective Calvary (1610) has fine figures of Centurions on horseback. The Ossuary (1676) is of good design with a rich facade. The Crypt contains a life-sized Sepulchre of 1702. The Church of S. Thegonnec (Toquessnac), disciple of S. Pol de Leon, is mainly 17th c. The modern window tracery is out of style. Niches of the Patron and Our Lady have painted shutters. The tower is heavy and the chamfered angles displeasing. The angles which support the gallery are massive with buttresses. The whole interior is rich and harmonious though somewhat barbaric.



CALVARY AND OSSUARY. ST. THÉGONNEC

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Locmelar is reached by a pretty valley with an affluent of the Elorn. The Church, late flamboyant, has apse and gables. The porch of the period has statues of the Apostles. A Calvary. Tower of 1656. Over a side altar is a painting representing in groups the legend of S. Hervé, a blind bard saint who contributed to the downfall of Conmore with S. Gildas and S. Samson.

Bodilis. The church tower of the Gothic decline, is surmounted by a spire with spirelets at the angles rising from a gallery. The porch of 1570 is of unusual beauty. Within are apostles; below the niches runs a band of marvellous richness and variety. The font has a cover in Kersanton stone of 1680. P. on Asc. Day.

S. Servais. Church with an early renaissance tower, double galleries and two bell cages, the whole surmounted by a spire and pinnacles. The Nave is of the latter half of the 17th c. The Calvary has sculptured scenes, and there is an Ossuary of the Landivisiau type.

Guimiliau (Vicus Miliou). Remarkable Church, Calvary, and Chapel of Ste. Anne. The Porch (1617) rivals that of Bodilis and Landerneau. The doorway has Biblical scenes in the mouldings. The voluted keystone proclaims the abandonment of Gothic for Italian ideas. To the W. side is an Ossuary, the roof supported by columns. The sacristy was erected in 1683. The Calvary (1581) is a mass of masonry, pierced by arches in the angle buttresses, the whole sustaining a frieze with sculptured figures, and a platform crowded with statues. The whole surmounted by the cross with SS. Mary and John. The curious groups represent soldiers and peasants of the close of the 16th c. Mortuary chapel of Ste. Anne,

1648. The interior of the Church has a magnificent font cover in carved oak of 1675. The organ case is of the same date, the pulpit of 1677. Two embroidered banners of 1678. The patron Miliau, King of Cornouaille, was basely assassinated by his brother Rivold in 537, who also mutilated his nephew Melor, by amputating a hand and foot, and finally by having him murdered by his foster-father, whom he had bribed. Well of S. Miliau outside the village.

Lampaul-Guimiliau. The great Tower of the church of S. Paul of Léon founded in 1573, is very lofty and surmounted by a spire which has remained incomplete. The Porch is fifty years older. Within are Apostles in quaint niches. The sculpture of the stoup and inner doorway is remarkably rich. The Font of 1651 is surrounded and surmounted by a cover of 1650. The late pulpit is a fine piece of carving. The E. end of the choir terminates in a gabled apse. Cavalry, Lych-gate, and Ossuary of 1668. P. 1st S. in May. At the Chapel of S. Anne, S. after 15th Aug.

Cf. *Lambader* and *Plouneour-Menez*.

* LANMEUR (F.) C.L. Morlaix. The Church surmounts a curious and rude crypt attributed to the 10th c. Here was once the tomb of S. Melor (cf. *Guimiliau*), whose body was transferred in the 9th c. by refugee Bretons to Amesbury. There is a fountain in the crypt. Of the upper church only four piers and a small door belong to the original. Near is the Romanesque Chapel of Kernitron, 12th c.—a cross church with a bold central tower. Some late windows. P. of Kernitron, 15th Aug.

S. Jean du Doigt is a complete and interesting collection of structures grouped about a parish church. The monumental church itself, in the midst of a

graveyard entered by a 15th c. Lych-gate, a Holy Well, a Calvary, an Ossuary, and an open Oratory, where Mass is celebrated before the crowd on the occasion of the Pardon. The church has a unique collection of precious ornaments. The Holy Well in the churchyard is a noble renaissance structure composed of a large basin, with two superposed vessels, from which heads of angels spout water. The whole is surmounted by a group representing the Baptism of Christ. Almost in face of this is a pretty Oratory of 1574, elaborately and quaintly sculptured. The tower is surmounted by spire and spirelets covered with lead. The E. end of the church has a noble rose window. At the foot of the tower an Ossuary, and a second, of 1618, on the S.W. The S. porch has a parvise chamber above. The interior is rich, the inner doorway surmounted by a statue of the Baptist in a Gothic niche, with wings. The church, commenced in 1440 and completed in 1513, belongs to an excellent period of flamboyant, or which examples are few. The exaggerated height of the pillars as compared with the arches deserves notice. The Treasury is extraordinarily rich with chalices, reliquaries, and a processional cross of the 16th c. A reliquary of the finger of S. John is of 1429. The P. on the 24th June, draws vast crowds.

Plougasnou. An interesting church on a storm-beaten coast. The interior is Romanesque, the exterior of 1574, with a tower of 1582. A curious Chapel of N.D. de Lorette with caryatides, like an old Lycian tomb.

Guimaec. Two cromlechs or stone-circles.

LANNILIS (F.) C.L. Brest. Church modern and poor. The Tower of 1774, in the true Léon style, is interesting as showing how late the style continued.

It has two galleries for four bells, and spire with ample spirelets. The line continues to a watering place at *Aberwrach*. The coast is not remarkable, but there are good sands.

Plouguerneau. On the E. is the site of Tolente, a town completely destroyed by Northmen in 875. P. of Tréminach on 1st S. after 10th Aug.; of S. Cava on the last S. in Aug.; at S. Michel on the last S. in Sept.

Locbrévelaire. The pretty valley of the Abervach is of interest to the geologist. The hill, on which the village stands, of Tertiary Oligocene (ruins of granite) is of a spongy nature, full of kaolin with lumps and bands of undissolved quartz and much mica. The quartz is quarried for road-making. Below this spongy mass a bed of kaolin would be found. The church of S. Brevelaire (Brendan) lies on one side of the valley in a lap of the hills, opposite the noble woods and park of the *Château de Liscoat*. The church contains a rude arcade of the 11th c. The S. wall and tower, 17th c. In the yard wall, a Holy Well has a statue of the Saint. S. Brendan, afterwards Abbot of Clonfert, left Ireland in 520, having unintentionally caused the death of one of his pupils, and spent seven years in exile, during which time he founded a monastery on the island of Césambre, opposite S. Malo, and another possibly here.

* LANNION (C.N.) C.L. Picturesquely situated on the Guer that reaches the sea 7 ks. below. The tide reaches to a little port. Church of S. Jean de Balay: nave and four aisles under one roof, without clerestory or transepts. It is lighted through gabled side windows: One 14th c., others 16th, and instructive examples of the debased tracery of the 17th. In the Place and R. Geoffrey de Portblanc are picturesque

old houses. By the river a fine pile of buildings, now a hospital. Particularly noticeable is a rich late window, an expiring attempt to design a rose with flowing and beautiful tracery. In another twenty or thirty years, as may be seen in the later windows of S. Jean de Balay the skill was wholly lost. A cross in the R. de Tréguier commemorates the death of Geoffrey de Portblanc, hacked to pieces by English invaders of 1346. Across a deep valley is the Church of Brévelenz, approached by a picturesque stairway. The E. and crypt Romanesque. A good early pointed Porch. An Ossuary and Mortuary chapel in the yard. The porch pinnacles, one a chimney to the fireplace for heating baptismal water, are peculiar.

Loquivy. A charming place. The 16th c. church of S. David has an old oak retable with the Adoration of the Magi and other figures in the Baptistry. In the yard a noble renaissance fountain, and outside the graveyard a Well, flamboyant, with a statue of the patron saint of Wales.

Ploubezre. The Church, rebuilt in 1851, has a fine tower, of 1577. Within two Romano-byzantine capitals and a 14th c. window remain. The Chapel of *Kerfons*, flamboyant, is in the form of a T. A gable is dated 1559. Magnificent roodscreen of 1533—a beautiful example of good flamboyant, with apostles and other figures on the gallery on one side, and tracery on the other. The *Château de Coetfrec* occupies the summit of a hill above the Guer. Four towers remain, and the castle is in a tolerable condition. The court is looked on by the state apartments, in one of which, a fireplace with bold chimney-piece, remains. The *Château de Kergrist* is a ruin. *Tonquedec* is another old castle in a picturesque situation. On the N. the donjon, reached by a door high up in the

wall. The 15th c. Chapel of S. Gildas has the legend of the Saint in sculptured oak.

LANVOLLON (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. A dull town with one curious old corner house of carved wood and plaster. The church of S. Vollon (Foelan), 14th c., has a good E. window, but has been maltreated externally by incompetent 'restorers'.

* LESNEVEN (F.) C.L. Brest. Uninteresting in itself, but good headquarters for the P. at Folgoët. Its fine mediaeval Halles were destroyed to make a 'Place' with a bronze statue of a General Floh. When the statue arrived the Mayor found to his dismay that it was green with verdigris, and had it cleaned and burnished. The artist, furious, complained to the Prefect who ordered the mayor to restore the verdigris!

The uninteresting church has a late renaissance porch beneath the N. tower. The Château de Neven—a 9th c. Comte de Leon—has disappeared, and its ramparts are gardens.

Brignogan. Watering place. Menhir, 30 ft., known as Men Marz (the Miraculous Stone) and marked with a cross. Chapel of S. Pol, with 15th c. Calvary.

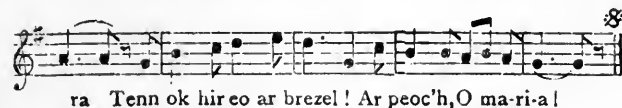
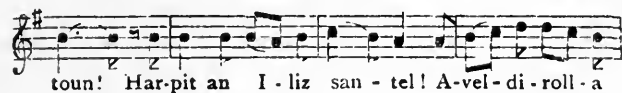
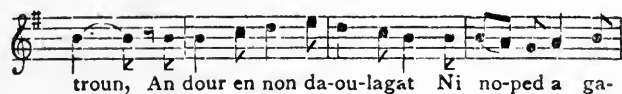
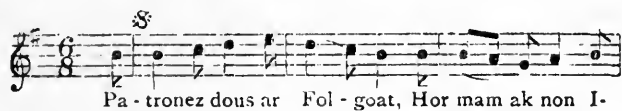
Plounéour-trez. Modern church with picture windows from Breton history. The name 'port of the beast' recalls a legendary dragon destroyed by two crusaders after a course of human sacrifices. The coast is dull, with sands and good bathing.

Aberwrach. Watering-place in fine coast scenery.

Folgoët. A famous pilgrimage dating from the 14th c. when a simple youth died who could only say 'Ave Maria, Salaun a zepre bara' (Salaun wants bread). A lily grew out of his grave and it was concluded that he was a saint. At the W. end are towers. That on

the N. is admirably proportioned with spire and angle spirelets of the period, 1365, when Jean de Montfort laid the first stone. That on the S., never finished, is surmounted by an upper stage with Ionic pilasters added in the 17th c. The S. side has a noble porch and transept, the E. wall of which is a continuation of that of the choir. The E. and S. transept windows are geometric, a rose resting on a transom. Within a fine stone screen of three compartments, like a veil of lace. Five contemporary altars of Kersanton stone. A spring under the High Altar is conveyed to a Holy Well outside. La Doyenne, a picturesque manor with turrets erected by Anne of Brittany, houses the Mairie and School, in collegial buildings renewed in the 17th c. P. on the 7th and 8th Sept. Beautiful costumes on this occasion.

The processions arrive singing :



Goulven. Church, late flamboyant, with fine renaissance Tower and Porch with Apostles. Side by side may be seen doorways of the earlier and later periods.

A fine painted 16th c. reredos to a side altar. The gallery of the roodscreen at the W. end. At 1 m. is the Well, with a stone trough at the side where patients were bathed. Chapel of the Peniti of S. Goulven at a little distance. A double dolmen at a junction of two lanes has been much injured—several stones that composed one of the chambers, and perhaps an enclosing circle, have been employed for the hedge. P. June 30, with rich costumes, and fine old embroidered banners.

Treflez. 16th c. tomb of S. Elfleda or Ediltruda daughter of Oswy, King of Northumberland, and Abbess of Whitby. She died in 715, but how her body is here passes knowledge.

Guiseny. Renaissance Church of S. Sezni (Setna, Cornish Sithney). N. late flamboyant Porch. Curious early Calvary with four figures on the branches. P. 3rd S. in Sept.

LEZARDRIEUX (C.N.) C.L. Lannion, on a little tidal port, between Pampol and Treguier. Excursion to the Ile Modez. V. Bréhat.

LOCMARIAQUER (M.) com. in arr. Auray. A most interesting place once crowded with monuments of the prehistoric dead. Though destruction has been carried on for two thousand years, many still remain. Situated on a spit of land between the estuary of Crach and the Rivière de la Trinité, it is itself split by the creek of S. Philibert. The low shores are covered far inland at high tide, and the sea has gained considerably. Roman constructions noted in 1727 are now under water. A camp in the hamlet of *Lannbric* is eaten into by the waves. The principal prehistoric monuments are the Mané-er-hroeg, S. of the village; a tumulus containing a dolmen was explored in 1863 and yielded 103 polished stone axes, a collar of callais,

and a jade ring. Near it was a slab with mysterious markings representing cartouches, celts with handles, and other symbols unexplained. On the summit were coins of Tiberius and Trajan. The tumulus of Mané Lud, N.E. of the village, contained two skeletons, one interred, the other burnt. At the W. end of the tumulus, led to by a passage, is a sepulchral chamber with carvings. Between this tumulus and the village is the huge dolmen 'Table des Marchands'. On the stone at the back are carvings. Close to this is the longest menhir known. It is 64 ft. long, but was struck by lightning and broken into four pieces. In a field near the village is the 'Mein Rutal', a dolmen of considerable size. W. of the village and near the sea are the remains of an allée couverte, 74 ft. long, 'Les Pierres plates'. On this also are inexplicable carvings, next to those on Gavrinis the most remarkable in the country. There are smaller dolmens at Pont-el-leu, Kercadoret-er-Gal, Coetcourzo, Kerhan, Porher, Kerlud, Locperhet, Pont-er-vel, Kervéres, Kerdaniel, Kervoch, and Cocordeau; and menhirs at Kerpenhir, Bronso, Porher, Mané-er-hroeg, Kerguelvan and Lannbric. Locmariaquer was a Roman station. P. 1st S. in July; of S. Philibert on the 3rd S. in Aug.

LOCMINÉ (M.) C.L. Pontivy (Locus Monachorum). A considerable district was made over to Gildas who founded a monastery at the village of Moustoir. Owing to the ravages of Northmen the monks of Rhuys and Locminé fled into Berry. They returned in 1001, and set about restoring their ruined monasteries, but the Moustoir Abbey was transferred to Locminé. The Parish Church and the Chapel of S. Columbanus are side by side, in communication. The latter owes its origin to the translation of relics

of S. Columbanus. The chapel, late flamboyant, has a 17th c. tower, under it an earlier doorway with mutilated tracery. The Parish has a slated spire, S. Columbanus a small cupola. A quaint Ossuary of good renaissance work is on the N. side. The E. window of the chapel contains 16th c. glass in poor condition, representing the life of S. Columbanus. E. is the beautiful Chapel of N.D. de Plasquer, of the finest flamboyant. The W. doorway has disengaged pinnacles and curious carving. The E. window tracery forms fleurs-de-lys. Within is a pretty flamboyant credence in the N. chapel under the tower. In a corner is a noble 15th c. carved oak statue of S. Gildas with his symbol, a snarling dog. P. 31st June; at Locminé S. nearest 27th June, for three days.

Remungol. 16th c. Well near the church.

LORIENT, C.L. A port. The town composed of Lorient itself, fortified, and the Faubourg of *Kérentrech*, where a suspension bridge crosses the Scorff, owes its origin to the East India Company. That company, created in 1664, obtained the site from the Duc de la Meilleraye, and in 1666 royal authority was granted to the company to form quays, factories and store-houses. The village founded by La Compagnie de l'Orient took its name. The company, having survived a financial crisis in 1669, bought up land in the neighbourhood. In 1712 the settlement comprised 700 families; it became a parish in 1709. In 1717 the company began to lay out quays and basins on a grand scale, and in 1739 Lorient became a town. In 1745, the company reached its highest point of prosperity, and became a veritable maritime power, with 35 frigates in the harbour. Its flag was blue charged with a fleur-de-lys *or*, and its device 'Florebo

quocunque ferar'. English jealousies were aroused, and in 1746 an English fleet anchored in the Bay of Pont-du. 7000 men disembarked under General Sinclair and summoned the town to surrender. As this was refused it was besieged, but after a few days General Sinclair withdrew without success. Curiously enough, the garrison had resolved on surrender, and sending to notify their purpose found that the English had departed. The company failed, partly through internal dissension, mainly through the loss of Bengal, which was secured by the English in 1753. From this time the fortunes of the company declined until it became bankrupt in 1769. Lorient then passed to the Crown. The town is uninteresting.

Port Louis. Church of N.D., 1665. The 18th c. citadel served as a prison to Louis Napoleon.

Ploemeur. A circle of standing stones 20 ft. in diameter surrounds a tumulus, on the top of which is a dolmen, thrown down by clumsy excavators. Near Kerroch a dolmen, the table sustained by three uprights, and near it the supporter of another. On the S. remains of an alignment. At Kerpape, near the powder mill, a dolmen. At the Pointe du Tallut a menhir 12 ft. high, and another fallen. Ploumaur (Great Tribe) one of the largest parishes in the diocese was settled by S. Ninnoc, supposedly daughter of the King of Brecknock. Her monastery for both sexes was destroyed by Northmen, and not rebuilt till the 12th c. The church contains Romanesque work, but the tower was built in 1686, and the chancel altered and disfigured in 1783. P. 1st S. in May. The Chapel of N.D. de Larmor, 1506, with tower and spire of 1615, was a great place of pilgrimage till S. Anne d'Auray superseded it. Blessing of the sea on 24th June.

Ploubinec. N. near Kerfourches two ruined dolmens and a menhir. W., near the mill of Keronsine, alignments parallel with the coast. Near Kersur a small menhir and four dolmens. At the mill of Gueldro the alignments recommence in seven or eight rows, to Keroué and Kervelhué. At Magouer a tumulus with a dolmen and a group of menhirs, most fallen, and others split and used for building purposes.

Kervignac. N. a fine dolmen near the road to Hennebont. Another to the S. near Kermado.

Nostang. S. of the village near the river Etel an alignment of 19 menhirs. For *Ile de Groix*, cf. *Pontaven*.

LOUVIGNÉ DU DESERT (I.V.) C.L. Fougères. Church of S. Padarn, 15th c. with a Tower of 1702. Circle of upright stones. *Château of Monthorion*, with tombs of Raoul II de Fougères (1194) and Françoise de Foix in the chapel.

MALESTROIT (M.) C.L. Ploermel. 11th c. château on an islet of the Saudraye. No traces of importance remain. The town, built under the shadow of the castle, was fortified in 1463. It was attacked with fury by the League, but resisted the enemy, till a third siege by Mercœur in 1592. Two months later it was retaken by the Royalists. The walls are gone. An old house near the parish church has grotesque figures; a sow spinning; a hunter playing the horn; a hare performing on the biniou; a man beating his wife, etc. The church (S. Giles) consists of two naves in different styles. One retains vestiges of Romanesque. The rest is of 1511-31. Good glass, represents Jesus among the Doctors, the Baptism, the Passion, etc. The Chapel of S.M. Magdalen, partly Romanesque, has fine glass.

MATIGNON (C.M.) C.L. Dinan. Modern parish church succeeding the Chapel of S. Germain, with Romanesque doorway.

S. Cast. Watering place with good sands. In 1758, the English fleet under Admiral Howe, having bombarded S. Malo and burnt Dol, disembarked here. The Duc d'Aiguillon, governor of Brittany, hastened to the spot, and almost exterminated the invaders. A monument marks the site of the windmill from which the duke watched the engagement.

Pléboulle. Templar church of the 16th c. except the earlier apse. Remains of the octagonal tower of Montbrun on a rock, commanding a sweep of the river Frémeur.

Plévenon. Noble headland of Cap Fréhel, of old red sandstone, with a lighthouse. Fort de Latte on a point of rock in the sea 5 k. from Cap Fréhel, and entered by two bridges over precipices 300 ft. deep. Facing the fort is a rude stone 9 ft. high surmounted by a cross—probably a menhir.

MAURON (M.) C.L. Ploërmel. On high ground, watered by the Yvel and Doeft, which unite above Ploërmel in the pretty lake of Le Duc. In 1352 the Castle of Mauron was held by Bentley with a body of Anglo-Bretons. The Marshal d'Offemont, at the head of an army of Charles de Blois, resolved on taking the place. Bentley sortied and obtained a complete victory. Thirteen lords fell, among them the Marshal, the Viscount de Rohan, and 140 knights. The Parish Register, 1591, is headed: 'Baptismal Register of Mauron made after the Prince of Darkness with the English and the lancequenects of his company had passed. They spent the Sunday here, September 8, 1591, pillaged and plundered all they could lay hands on in the church, and carried off the baptismal

register—on which account this book is now begun.' The modern Church retains 16th c. carving in panels near the Porch on the S. side, and, in the Sacristy, a Crucifixion of 1682.

S. Lery. 15th c. Church with modern chancel. In a flamboyant chapel of the S. transept is fine glass representing the marriage of the Duchess Anne with Charles VIII of France. On the N. of the nave is the tomb of S. Lery, 7th c., with a pastoral staff and book, his feet resting on a hare. He was a native of Wales who crossed over to Armorica and was well received by Judicael. As he desired a retreat, the Queen gave him that of Ilogan, an Irish saint.

MERDIGNAC (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac, on the road from Loudéac to S. Meen. W. is the fortified enclosure of the Vielle Court. Excavations have shown that the wall was vitrified.

S. Launeuc. A pretty lake. Ruins of the Castle of Hardouinaye, where Gilles de Bretagne was starved to death in 1450. Gilles had been left by his father a sum of money, and asked his brother, Duke François I, for a fief in the duchy. Francis refused his request and accused him of favouring the English rather than the French. Gilles married the heiress of Châteaubriant and Dinan. Arthur de Montauban, Marshal of Brittany, who desired the heiress for himself, was thereby made his mortal enemy. He determined on his destruction, spread calumnies against Gilles, to the effect that he was purposing to introduce the English into Brittany, and obtained leave from Francis to arrest him in his Castle of Guildo. This he effected whilst Gilles was playing tennis. He carried him off to Dinan, where Francis refused to see his brother and requested the parliament of Brittany to condemn Gilles unheard. At its refusal he handed

him over to Montauban, who hurried him away to Hardouinaye and starved him to death.

MONTAUBAN (I.V.). C.L. Montfort. Modern church. Castle on the edge of the forest, 14th and 15th cc., once the seat of a powerful family to which it gave its name.

MONTCONTOUR (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. Remnants of ancient walls. The high ground commands a magnificent view. The church of S. Mathurin is mainly 16th c.; the spire is covered with lead. Six windows have magnificent glass of 1535, representing the life of the Saviour, and S. John Baptist, the legend of S. Barbara, and S. Yves, remains of a Jesse tree, and the legend of S. Mathurin. S. Mathurin is much invoked. P. from the eve of Whit Sunday with procession, and dancing on Whit Monday.

Trébry. Dolmen at Ville-Valen, of four supports and a coverer.

Trédaniel. Chapel of N.D. du Haut, mainly 14th c., with a fine porch of the 16th.

MONTFORT (I.V.) C.L. At the junction of the Mieu and the Garun. A great round tower of the 15th c. and a portion of wall adjoining are remains of ancient ramparts. The modern Church of S. Jean Baptiste contains retables of the 17th c. Remains of the Abbey of S. Jacques (1152) with church of the 14th c. and buildings of the 18th. In the Hospital of S. Lazare a 13th c. altar. To the S.E. of the Tower on the edge of the forest of Coulon, a prostrate menhir, 'Le Grés de S. Méen'.

MORDELLES (I.V.) C.L. Rennes, on the Meu.

Morgat (p. 64).

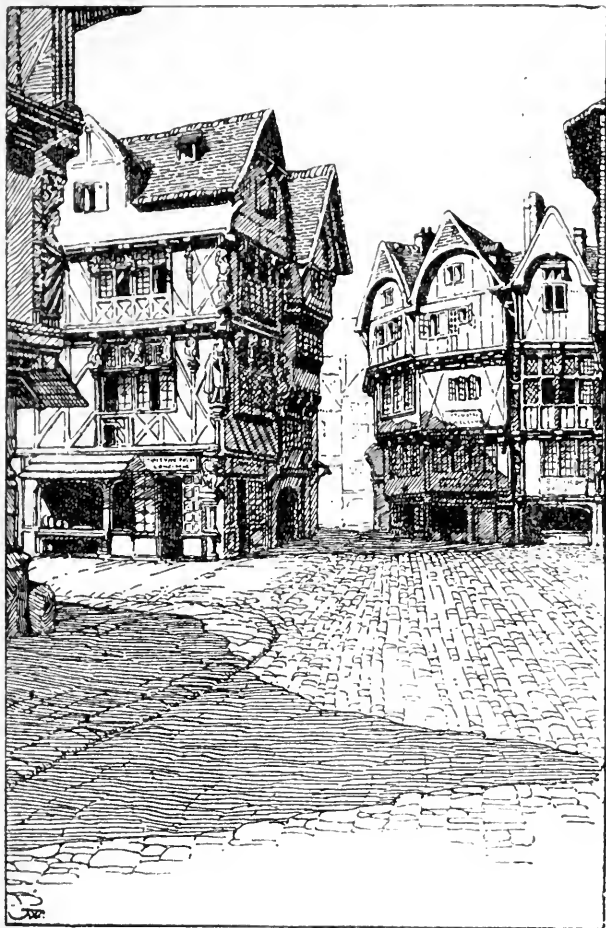
***MORLAIX (F.)** C.L. In a deep cleft valley at the junction of the Jarlot and Qufflent, with a tidal port. The town is spanned and dwarfed by the

magnificent viaduct of the Brest railway. Good auto centre for Huelgoat (p. 83), etc. Interesting church of S. Melaine (1489-1574). Steps lead to the W. door. The S. porch is fine. The font cover is of 1660, with organ and gallery of about the same date. A number of picturesque houses with galleries about interior courts. The newels of the stairs are often effectively carved. Admission to some may be obtained by courteous application. In the R. des Nobles, house of the Duchesse Anne, erected in 1500 (see also the tortuous R. de Guernissac and the R. Carnot). The church of the Dominican Convent, 1237, is desecrated. A floor divides it at the height of the capitals, the basement is a lumber chamber, and the upper story a museum. It has a beautiful window of the 13th c., a transom sustaining a rose, lights below the transom cusped and sustaining trefoils. Descending the R. des Vignes and turning R., the R. des Fontaines is reached with two Wells. At N.D. des Fontaines the wall is enriched with tracery under an arch, above which is a delicately beautiful rose window. Here, according to legend, S. Drennael, disciple of Joseph of Arimathea, preached, and set up an image of the Virgin. The chapel, part of a Carmelite church, has been ruined with it. Tower of S. Mathieu, 1548. On the R. bank of the river the Fontaine des Anglais marks the spot where, in 1522, 600 English, who had disembarked to attack the town, were surprised asleep, and killed. The town was taken by the English in 1532. To guard against repetition, the castle of Le Taureau was constructed on an island at the entrance to the estuary.

Locquirec. Church with 16th c. retable.

Plouegat Moyson. Manor house at Trogoff.

S. Laurent du Pouldour. 15th c. Chapel. Cf. *Taulé.*



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MUR (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac. Two menhirs by the road from Mur to Corlay. At Botrain a rude quartz block, square and tapering to a point 12 ft. high. Modern church. The Chapel of Ste. Suzanne, 1760, has the legend of the Saint on the ceiling.

Caurel. By the road from Pontivy to Guingamp, at the hamlet of Belaire, is a menhir of slaty schist 5 ft. high. On the Lande de Caurel a slate menhir 6 ft. high, and five prostrate. Another on the same Lande 15 ft. high and shaped like a rectangular blade. A niche has been made and a cross planted on the top. On the Lande de Belaire an allée couverte of slate 5 ft. long, composed of six slabs on end supporting three coverers. Others in ruins hard by. Church of 1654.

S. Guen. Church, 18th c. Calvary, 15th c. with a stone seat. Chapel of S. Tugdual, 14th c., with remains of a Rood screen.

MUZILLAC (M.) C.L. Vannes. Church of Bourg Peaul with Romanesque side aisles, and slated tower. Chancel 1505. The very rich and curious Calvary was restored in 1894.

Billiers. Remains of the Cistercian Abbey of N.D. de Prières, founded in 1252. The church was pulled down in 1715 to make way for a hideous structure of the period.

Noyal Muzillac. Church (S. Noyala) rebuilt in 1850, with transepts and chancel of the 15th c. Tower struck by lightning in 1630 and rebuilt. Château de Keralio, 15th c., in ruins.

PAIMPOL (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. An important fishing place, head-quarters of the Iceland fleet. This portion of Côtes-du-Nord facing E. formed the ancient county of Goelo. The fleet leaves on Feb. 20, and is absent till the autumn. As many as 180

vessels leave Paimpol and other ports on the Bay for the polar seas. The Blessing of the fleet takes place with solemnity before it departs. Cf. Loti's *Pêcheur d'Islande*. The church of 1525 has a fine flamboyant E. window. There are several old houses. *Isle of Brehat*, cf. Brehat.

Kerfot. Church partly 14th c., the rest from 1514 to 1682. Remains of the Rood screen converted into a pew.

Kerity. Fine ruins of the Abbey of *Beauport*, a unique example in Brittany of a monastic establishment with original 13th c. buildings. The rest were rebuilt in the 17th and 18th cc. The roof of the church has fallen. The buildings about the cloister are: on the N. kitchen and refectory over cellars; S., the church; E., dormitory, infirmary, and chapterhouse; W., abbot's house.

LE PALAIS (M.) C.L. Lorient, on the island of Belle Ile. The walls of the citadel constructed by Vauban remain. Military hospital and a reformatory for young criminals. The castle of *Foulquet* commands the little port. The church of S. Géran is dedicated to the heroic king of British Domnonia, who fell at Langport in Somersetshire in 522 fighting the Saxons. He had a fleet in the Severn, and his wife was the beautiful Enid, whose story was revived by Tennyson in the *Idylls of the King*. The Bretons having confused him with S. Senan of Iniscathy and then with S. Curig, represent him as a bishop.

*PERROS GUIREC (C.N.) C.L. Lannion. Frequented plage. Church with Romanesque nave: semicircular arches on the N. resting on capitals with cable mouldings. The arcade on the S. is somewhat later. Chancel early pointed, with an extraordinary E. window of the 17th c., an instance of the complete

extinction of design and power to execute stone tracery. Romanesque S. door. One window is middle pointed, one flamboyant, and one debased 17th c., all in the S. aisle. The Tower and Porch, with open tracery, are quaint.

Renan. N.D. de la Clarté (1414), is a delightful example of flamboyant work at its best. The little harbour has five lighthouses on account of its dangerous character, and there are five on the Sept Iles. The sandy cove of *Trestraou* has a town that lives only in the bathing season.

S. Quay. Church without aisles. Double transepts, of good 2nd pointed. The W. tower is good renaissance of 1732.

Ploumanach, a fishing village and plage among rocks, Curious Oratory of S. Kirec (Curig) on a rock in the bay, surrounded at every tide. The pillars and pilasters are 11th c.

Trégastel. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the coast, which is composed of masses of weather-worn granite, among and against which residences have been run up for the bathing season. On the highest point inland a Calvary of masses of piled granite, surmounted by a cross, whence a fine view of the coast and Sept Iles. The Church is 13th c. with work of the 16th, and a poor debased E. window of the 17th. Pretty renaissance Ossuary by the Porch.

Pleumeur-Bodou. By the road to Ile Grande is a fine menhir 24 ft. high, the summit shaped into a cross, and the face sculptured with the instruments of the Passion. *Ile Grande.* An allée couverte, of fourteen supporters and two coverers in a circle of stones. The 16th c. Chapel of S. Samson has a spirelet on an octagonal turret. The E. window is flamboyant.

Trébeurden. Fishing port and plage. Nine menhirs within sight. One, 100 paces (S.) from the windmill of Trévern, is 7 ft. high; another on the Lande de Véades of the same height; a third, 100 paces from this, is 12 ft.; at the Château de Kerrariou, 7 ft. 6 in.; between Kerrariou and the windmill, broken; near Bologne, 10 ft.; W. of the preceding and at the edge of the shore, 10 ft.; near Bonne Nouvelle, 7 ft.; near the peninsula of Toënnou, about the same. A fine dolmen on the *Ile Milliau*, 28 ft. long, covered by three slabs on eleven supporters; another on the shore at Prajou-menhir, half fallen, 34 ft. long, with twenty-one supporters and four coverers; a third at Kevellec, four stones with a single coverer; a fourth in ruins near the Chapelle du Christ. The chapel has a 12th c. lancet window. The parish church, 1835, is poor.

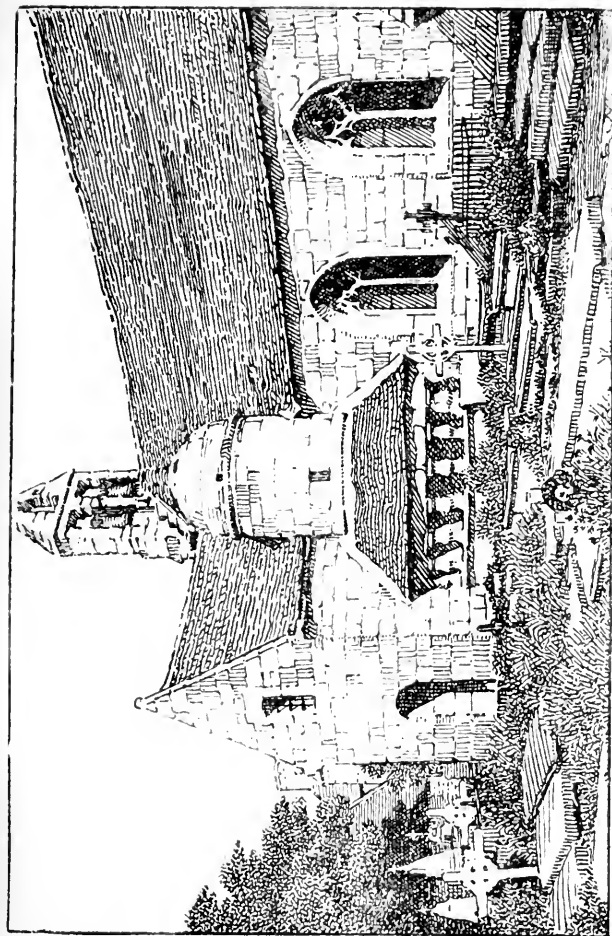
Trévou-Tréguignec. Three menhirs in the Ile Balanec, and a partly ruined dolmen near the modern Château de Boisriou. Seven uprights support two coverers.

PIPRIAC (I.V.) C.L. Redon. Dull and uninteresting.

Guipry. At Fougères an alignment of seven upright stones. In the Lande de Godier an ancient camp. N.D. de Bon-Port, 1644, has a pilgrimage.

Saint Just. On the Lande de Cojoux several megalithic monuments, and on that of Tréal an allée couverte, La Grotte aux Fées, 40 ft. long.

PLANCOET (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. The modern Basilica has a shrine of 'Our Lady of Nazareth' crowned by Cardinal Charost in 1928. Pleasantly situated on the tidal Argenton, which above the turn flows through a picturesque valley. (Plou-lanncoet = the Clan of the Church in the Wood). In a



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lake 3 k. from the town are scanty remains of the 13th c. Château de la Tour de la Vache.

Crehen. The allée couverte of La Ville-Génouan, 42 ft. long, is composed of eleven supporters on the N., twelve on the S., with five covering stones. It is the finest example in the Department, and is in private grounds.

Landébia. The church, restored, has a curious bénitier of granite supported by human figures, with animals carved on the bowl. A house has a fine 16th c. portal. A Calvary of the same date with groups of figures. A cross of 1545, called la Croix de S. David. In the village a house called Presbytère des Templiers.

Château de la Hunaudaye. In the parish of Plédeliac. The ruins, magnificent and extensive, of 1578, except one tower that is over a century earlier. It is a pentagon flanked by five towers at the angles, and surrounded by deep ditches. Why so strong a pile should have been planted where the ground does not lend itself to defence is hard to see. The state hall and staircase, especially fine, are far gone in ruin. The earliest tower has at the entrance rude 17th c. carvings, executed perhaps by a prisoner, on the jamb of the door.

Near the hamlet of *Hazardine* a coarse menhir 16 ft. high and 30 ft. in circumference. Scanty ruins of the Abbey of *Saint Aubin des bois*. The chapel is late 15th c.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES (I.V.) C.L. S. Malo. Destitute of interest.

PLÉLAN LE PETIT (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. On high bleak country, mostly moor and only partially reclaimed.

PLÉNEUF (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec, reached from

Lamballe. Favourite seaside resort of Val-André. Except the sea and coast, there is nothing of interest.

Erguy. A Roman station (Rheginea). Numerous sub-structures of Gallo-Roman times have been uncovered, also a mosaic pavement found and destroyed in 1835 by the boor to whom the land belonged. Numerous finds of Roman coins. At the N. headland of the *Lande de la Garenne* is a prehistoric coast castle.

Planguenoual. The Church partly Romanesque, partly 13th c. The bénitier shows signs of having been employed as a knife-sharpener.

*PLESTIN LES GREVES (C.N.) C.L. Lannion. Fine sands. The tide recedes to a distance. Plou-Jestin owes its origin to an Irish emigrant Eflam, who settled here with a colony of his countrymen in the 6th c. He found a British settler, Jestin, probably the son of Geraint, prince of Devon, there before him. He arranged that one should rule the secular and the other the ecclesiastical tribe. Plestin would seem to have been a Gallo-Roman town, as numerous remains and finds indicate. The Church, much altered, has the tomb of S. Eflam, 16th c., and 15th c. statues of S. Cadoc and S. Herblain. The Porch of 1557, contains statues of the Apostles. Chapel of *S. Jacut*, 16th c., with old glass. Near the Chapel of S. Eflam (1620) is his Well.

Plou Miliiau was the plebs or tribal land of Miliiau, King of Cornouaille, murdered by his brother Rivold. The church is debased Gothic of 1602.

Plouzélambre. The church is 15th and 16th cc., with flamboyant windows. The tower of 1753. Fine renaissance carved oak retable, with seven groups of figures, representing the Passion. In the yard a pretty granite Ossuary of the 17th c. An Oratory, consisting of a vault sustained by four

columns, is called Le Réposoir. Ruins of the 15th c. Château of Kerbané.

Trédes. A menhir 13 ft. high, with another near it, fallen, of 24 ft. Near the Château de Coatredrez, 19 ft. high. At Lan Saliou about the same height. In the church a triptych Jesse tree. The font has a fine cover of carved oak, 17th c. The Chapel of *Loquémeau* is 16th c., except one window in the N. transept, of the 14th. The frieze is fantastically carved.

Trémel. Menhir at Kerguiniou, 16 ft. high, and near by a dolmen. The church is 16th c., with apse; the porch has statues of the Apostles.

Plufur. The Church of 1764 retains remains of a 16th c. retable. Sculptured reliefs of the Passion. In the yard, Chapel of S. Yves, 17th c., with ceiling paintings. The Chapel of S. Nicolas, a latin cross, has seven flamboyant windows.

S. Michel-en-Grèves. Chapel of S. Geneviève with an early rude altar, and remains of a 16th c. screen.

PLEYBEN (F.) C.L. Châteaulin. The noble church of S. Germain, 1564, exhibits the transition from Gothic to Italian. It is one of the most beautiful in Finistère. From all points of view the grouping of the towers, so different in character, is most pleasing. The principal Tower is tall and square, with a balustrade to the platform on the summit, to which rises a cupola crowned by a lantern with four lesser lanterns at the corners. The renaissance style is fully developed, yet it was constructed only twenty years after the rest of the church, which is instinct with Gothic feeling. The second tower, 1588-91, is late flamboyant, graceful and quaint. The stair to the bellcage is carried up in a turret detached but for a

flying gallery supported on arches. The fine Porch, 1588-91, has statues of the Apostles. It is surrounded by a cordon of exterior niches, shallow but lofty. The statuary is stiff, but not without character. The E. end has an apse, with gables over the windows, which are flamboyant. Over the High Altar, glass, 1564, representing the Passion. The wooden wagon roof is supported on a quaintly carved cornice. A curious little box for the holy oils in the sacristy. The 16th c. Ossuary is the earliest in the Department. The Calvary of 1650 has four great spurs sustaining a central platform on vault and arches. The platform is crowded with figures in 28 groups, representing the scenes of the Nativity and the Passion, and, above all, as the 29th, is the Crucifixion. The Chapel of Lannelec, two kilometres distant, is in itself uninteresting, but contains curious statues and sculptures. P. 1st S. in Aug.

*PLOERMEL (M.) C.L. (= Plou-Armel). At a little distance from the pretty lake of Le Duc, surrounded with trees, on rising ground. Magnificent Church (1511-1602) chiefly remarkable for 16th c. glass. This represents—1, Jean l'Epervier, Bishop of S. Malo, kneeling before the B.V.M. and S. Michael; 2 (dated 1533), Pentecost, a superb piece of colouring; 3, Life of S. Armel; 4, Jesse tree—the finest of all; 5, the Passion; 6, Death and Assumption of the B.V.M.; 7, of 1602, contains diverse subjects; and 8, the Last Supper. Beside these some poor modern glass. The French do not seem to have got beyond the crude stage of English beginnings. The Church is flamboyant, except the tower. Under an enormous arch, with a flamboyant window, is a double entrance to the N., with rich figure carving: the Annunciation, Nativity, Flight into Egypt, etc. The buttress on

the W. carved when religious Gothic feeling was dead, is covered with renaissance sculpture, where buffoonery and paganism find expression: syrens, monsters, a cobbler sewing his wife's mouth, a woman pulling off her husband's hat, a sow playing a bagpipe, two nude figures, one on the back of the other, each blowing a horn, etc. Maison Bigarré: breton renaissance. Carmelite Convent: ancient 'Salle des Etats' and fine ducal tombs.

On the Vannes road, about 100 yards on one side, in a pretty situation, is the Well of S. Armel, 17th c. The head-quarters of the Frères de Lammenais, who carried on religious instruction of boys in almost every parish in Brittany, in other parts of France, and the colonies, were established here.

For *Josselin*, p. 85.

PLOEUC (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. Several menhirs, some broken. Church of 1752.

Plaintel. Remarkable menhir 15 ft. high planted point downward. Church of 1759.

PLOUAGAT (C.N.) C.L. *Guingamp*, near Châteaudren. In the churchyard a Christian 'lech' with the inscription VORMVNI. Ruins of the priory of N.D. des Fontaines, portions Romanesque, but mostly 15th c.

Goudelin. The 15th c. Chapel of N.D. de l'Ile has a statue of S. Eligius in Breton *bragoubras*.

Lanrodic. Vieux Château de Perrun: a good example of a camp, probably of the Northmen invaders or Merovingians. The embankment was revetted with blocks of unset quartz. The *Château Neuf*, a fine medieval ruin, is surrounded by a deep moat and has a cylindrical tower with machicolation. The rest renaissance, burnt and gutted at the Revolution. It has its façade and some fine chimney-pieces.

Among the fallen masses is a fragment of a verse of Virgil. 'Quid pius Æneas tanto dabit indole dignum.'

S. Pever. Ruins of the Château of Avauguer on a promontory above the Trieux and the lake. The 13th-14th c. chapel has remains of a 16th c. alabaster retable.

* **PLOUARET** (C.N.) C.L. Lannion. Junction of the branch line to Lannion. Prettily situated in a well-wooded country, with charming walks up the rocky broom-covered valleys. The neighbourhood teems with objects of interest, and it makes excellent head-quarters. The curious Church has nave and side aisles under one enormous roof lighted through aisle windows under gables. It is flamboyant and has a square E. end with a fine window of geometric tracery, but apparently not of 2nd pointed date, judging from the stiffness and lack of skill. It looks like a flamboyant attempt to revive the earlier style. The tower, dated 1554, when it was begun, is later in style and an admirable example of a renaissance tower at its best. The mountain, visible to the S. is the *Menezbré*, from the top of which the Seven Saints cursed Conmore, with the result that the Usurper of Domnonia was deserted on all sides as 'fey' and killed in 555.

Loquivy-Plougras. Fine 16th c. Chapel of S. Emilon, the largest of its kind in the Department. It was begun in 1516 and the Tower in 1566.

For the beautiful chapel of *Keramanach*, v. *Plonevez Moedec*, and for *Tonquedec*, v. Lannion.

Tregrom. At Keranscot a Menhir 19 ft. high, 'Menbras'. 300 paces from it another 10 ft. high. The church of S. Brendan of Clonfert has been judiciously restored. It is 2nd pointed and prettily situated. The S. aisle was intended to be vaulted,

but only the shafts exist. The S. porch has good 2nd pointed mouldings, and an interesting statue of the Irish traveller-saint who discovered Madeira and the Canaries. The W. turret is for two bells. A quaint four-light square-headed window lights the Baptistery. Brendan left Ireland, having accidentally caused the death of a pupil, and spent seven years in exile. Following the sun at mid-summer, he reached Iceland, but did not remain there. The story of his voyages, embroidered by fancy, became an Irish version of Sindbad the Sailor; but the greater part of his exile was really spent in Brittany, where he founded two monasteries, one on the isle of Césambre opposite S. Malo, and the other in the land of Heth, the site of which, not determined, was probably *Lanvellec*, also dedicated to him. The modern church has an elegant 16th c. Ossuary. Near the road from Plouaret to Keramanach is the curious chapel of S. *Carré* (1697). It is a typical example of the period. The detail is Italian, but Gothic feeling is present in the main. E. is the Holy Well of the same period, well preserved. P. at S. Carré on Whit Sunday.

Vieux Marché. The church is a huge modern flamboyant structure, successful except for the mean, pinched tower. The original flamboyant doorway has been inserted at the W. end of the new church, and quaint carvings are preserved at the N. doorway. A pretty walk of about 3 m. up the glen leads to the Chapel of the Sept-Saints, a cruciform structure erected in 1702, with a S. transept over a dolmen that serves as crypt, with an altar to the Seven Sleepers. At S. *Marcel* is a mutilated statue of a Roman horseman trampling on a half human monster that received a religious cult. Although the heads were knocked

off, and the clergy set their faces strongly against this devotion, the peasantry still had recourse to the image. Those paralysed were hoisted upon the back of the horse.

PLOUBALAY (C.N.) C.L. Dinan. Modern Church. Ruins of the Château de Crochais.

S. Jacut-de-la-Mer. Site of an abbey founded by Gwethenoc and Jacut, brothers of S. Winwaloe, at the beginning of the 6th c. The brothers in Breton mythology replaced the Heavenly Twins of classic mythology, and when invoked were wont to be seen steering a vessel that was in danger of being wrecked at sea. The abbey was given 'in commendam' to favourites at court, and the monks left without supervision led such idle and worthless lives that the feeling of the country was roused, and at the Revolution peasants tore down the monastery. A convent at S. Jacut receives boarders for the season. The tower of Ebihens on an island was built in 1697.

Trégon. An allée couverte, Les Vieilles Hautières, near the high road, is 48 ft. long. Fourteen uprights sustain seven capstones. At 400 paces is a fallen dolmen. A modern church takes the place of a Romanesque structure.

Guildo. Ruins of the Castle where Gilles de Bretagne was playing tennis when snatched away, by order of his brother, Francis I, to be starved to death at La Hardouinaye.

* PLOUDALMEZEAU (F.) C.L. Brest. The church, rebuilt in 1857, has a tower of 1775. Here is in the old Pays d'Ach, to which British refugees swarmed, landing in the estuaries of the Aber Vrach, Aber Benoit, and the Aber Iltut. P. of S. Bridget, 15th Aug.

Lampaul Ploudalmezeau. Remains of an allée

couverte, and, by the road from Ploudalmezeau, a menhir trimmed and surmounted by a cross between two others of very early character. The church of S. Pol de Léon is charmingly situated among trees, and the tower is uncommon. It resembles that of Pleyben, and is remarkably well proportioned and dignified. It has a gallery above the Porch, another at the summit of the tower. Curious flying buttresses support the turrets at the angles, and a central cupola surmounted by a lantern on three stages. The Church is late flamboyant. The Porch, wide and enriched with Ionic pillars, is vaulted, and the groins meet in a pendant. A curious statue in the S. transept represents Our Lady and Child. She is trampling on the Devil, who tauntingly upholds the fatal apple. Good metal-work encloses the baptistery. The N. aisle has been rebuilt. There is a Well, without character, in the yard.

Landunevez. La Four, a rock rising 200 ft. above the sea, is supposed to indicate the point where the Ocean begins and the Channel ends. Fine ruins of the castle of *Trémazan*, where Tanguy du Châtel was born (died 1449). He was one of the Generals of Charles VI and Charles VII. After the Battle of Agincourt, things did not run as smoothly as represented by Shakespeare. The French Court was torn by factions. At the head of one was Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy; at the head of the other the Armagnacs, partisans of the Dauphin. Instead of combining against the victorious English, they engaged in murderous affrays between themselves. One night the Burgundians fell on and slaughtered the Armagnacs in the streets of Paris, and the Dauphin was saved by Tanguy du Châtel, who smuggled him to Milan. The Constable of France and the

Chancellor were murdered in a massacre lasting three days. Richard, fourth brother of Duke John V of Brittany, at great risk secreted and carried off Marie d'Anjou, wife of the Dauphin. The Duke of Brittany entered Paris and put a term to the horrors. Meanwhile the English were advancing, and burning towns on their march. At length the Duke of Burgundy and the Dauphin agreed to come to terms at Montereau. No sooner were they face to face than they burst into mutual recrimination. This so exasperated Tanguy, that with an axe he split the skull of the Duke. This fresh crime threw the Burgundians into the arms of the English. The war was concluded by the Treaty of Amiens, 1423. *Landunevez*: a dolmen. *Argenton*: a menhir 18 ft. high. P. 3rd S. in Sept., P. of Kersaint Asc. Day and Aug. 15th; P. of S. Gonvel, 2nd S. in Sept., and of S. Samson, 3rd S. in July.

Plourin. The church of S. Budoc is modern, but excellent, the tower and spire specially well proportioned. The E. flamboyant window is very good. Two picturesque houses are near. Within is a carved oak pulpit from the old church with scenes from the legend of S. Azenore and her son Budoc. At Kergraden two menhirs, one 30 ft. high, the other 24 ft. P. S. nearest Aug. 7.

Plouguin. Modern church. The *Château de Lesven* has a painting over the altar of S. Gwen 'Teirbron', her three breasts disguised by the central breast being made into a gilded disc, dressed as a lady of the beginning of the 17th c. presenting her son Winwaloe to S. Corentin, who gives him the habit. Fragan, husband of Gwen is represented as a knight in armour. The parish takes its name from Gwen, and her husband gives his to the neighbouring parish of

S. Fragan. In a marsh are ruins of an Oratory, where, according to local tradition, Winwaloe as a child practised the ascetic life. For *Lanrivoaré v. S. Renan*.

PLOUESCAT (F.) C.L. Morlaix. Menhir, 21 ft. high.

Plounevez Lochrist. Interesting modern chapel of Lochrist with 13th c. tower, bold and massive, surmounted by a spire very different in character from the flimsy barley-sugar constructions of the 16th c. and the beginning of the 17th.

PLOUGUENAST (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac. Modern parish church. The old one contains glass, representing the Crucifixion, Entombment, and Pentecost. The altar rails, made out of the old rood-loft gallery front, bear representations of the Apostles. Chapel of the Rosary 16th c. Château de Touche Brondineuf, a 15th c. stronghold.

Plémy. A menhir, 12 ft. high, near Drény, on the road to Uzel. Two 9 ft. high at 300 paces. A Maison Forte of the 16th c. at Vaucles. *Ville Pierre*. Remains of a Huguenot preaching station, a platform sustained on cylindrical pillars. Some of the great nobles, casting covetous eyes on church property, embraced the reform and encouraged Calvinist preachers. But the people would have none of them.

Langast. The Church of S. Gall, 16th c., has old glass in the E. window.

PLOUHA (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. Modern uninteresting church, 4 ks. off the Chapel of *Kermaria*. The first four arches are 13th c. The others with the S. porch and transept are flamboyant. A fresco, Dance of Death, is sadly faded. There are twenty-two subjects, each figure attended by a skeleton. Above are eight prophets, seated. Chandeliers of hammered iron.

Lanleff. Circular Romanesque Church, in ruins. of the 11th or early 12th c. A portion of the external wall has fallen, exposing the arcade. Much fanciful stuff has been published relative to this church. It was supposed to have been a pagan temple. Near is a well with a triple opening. Above a stone marked with seven circles. The story goes that a woman sold her child to the devil for seven pieces of silver, of which these circles are a memorial.

PLOUIGNEAU (F.) C.L. Morlaix. Menhir and prehistoric camp. P. Asc. Day followed by fair and dancing. P. at the Chapel of S. Eloi 3rd Sun. in June.

Plougonven. Calvary of the 17th c. Fallen dolmen and three menhirs.

PLOUZÉVEDE (F.) C.L. Morlaix. Interesting Chapel of *Berven*, with a beautiful tower by the highway from S. Pol de Léon to Lesneven, which runs mainly over the old Roman road, taken by S. Paulus Aurelianus when he came from the land of Ach to the town that bears his name. Lych-gate, the arches separated and sustained by Corinthian pillars. Beautiful tower and spire of 1567. The 17th c. rood screen has four panel paintings. The tower sustains two galleries and superposed bell chambers, the whole surmounted by a lantern. It is of the same type as Roscoff, but more elegant and later than the church.

Plouvorn. Modern Church. The Chapel of *Lambader*, most interesting, containing the only 16th c. flamboyant screen that has been spared in the Department. It is singularly rich and delicate work of 1481. The tower and spire resemble Creisker, on a smaller scale and with the same fault. The chapel has been carefully restored. P. Whit Monday.

S. Vougai. 16th c. Church of S. Fiacc of Stetty.

The château of *Kerjean* is a fine example of late flamboyant and renaissance. It has been repurchased by a descendant of the ancient family to which it belonged, and is restored. One wing was destroyed by fire in the 18th c., the rest wrecked at the Revolution. It is called 'le Versailles de Finistère'.

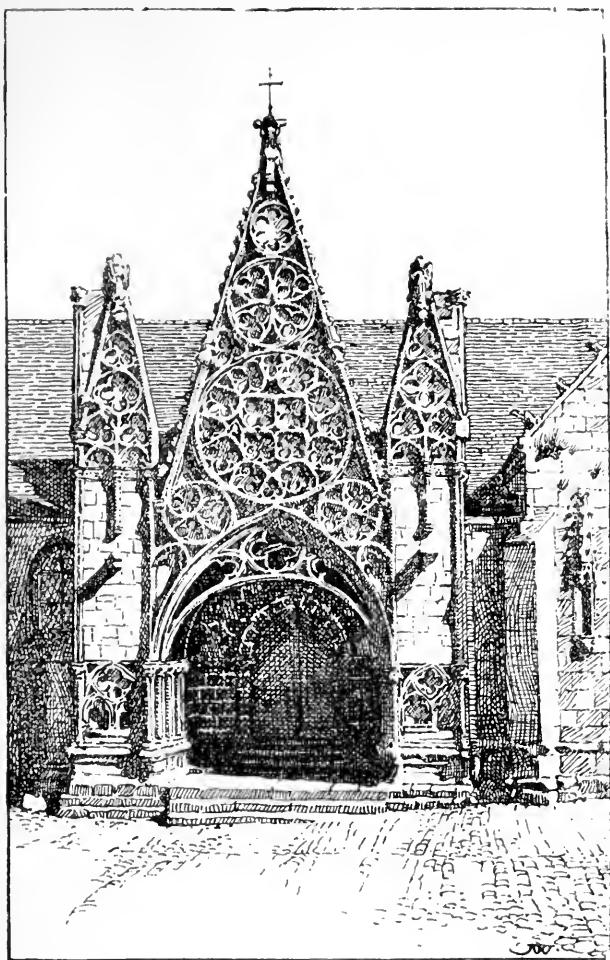
PLUVIGNER (M.) C.L. Lorient. The centre of a vast district comprising nine parishes, that formed the 'plou' of Fingar, an Irish settler, who, after having established himself here with a number of colonists, returned to Ireland to fetch more, but was carried by contrary winds into S. Ives Bay in Cornwall, where the native prince Tewdrig fell on him and murdered most of the party at Gwinear. The church is a vast building of 1545. The tower and spire, date from 1781. Numerous 'lechs' in the churchyard, and one at the door of the Mairie. The 16th c. Holy Well of S. Guinger (Fingar), a little way out of the village. According to legend Fingar was hunting when he came to the well, and looking in saw his face reflected in the water. 'On my word,' he said; 'I'm an uncommonly handsome man, too good-looking to be anything but a saint', and this effected his conversion. He renounced the world and dedicated his beauty to religion. Chapel of S. Fiacre, 1453, with additions of 1640. In the Transept a rich flamboyant altar-piece. The Chapel of S. Beuzy (1593) marks the spot where that favourite disciple of Gildas, flying with a mortal wound in his head, passed the night on his way to Rhuy.

* PONT-AVEN (F.) C.L. Quimperlé. The costume of the women is peculiarly charming. The broad quilled collars and white coiffe, with pink ribbon behind the lace, show off a pretty face to advantage. A favourite resort of artists, whose work

may be seen in a much frequented Hotel. Scenery is pleasing (better head-quarters than Concarneau, where the smell of sardine pickling is offensive), and the town is picturesquely situated on the Aven (Affon, Awne, and Avon) at the foot of two hills crowned with granite rocks rounded by the action of the weather, which dissolves the silicate of potass when the mica, felspar, hornblende, and quartz fall away in gravel and sand. A huge rock in the river facing the quay is called 'la Roche Forme'. Below the river widens into an estuary and forms a port. Near the mouth is the sanatorium of Kerfarny. There are two menhirs in the commune, one 15 ft. at Kérangosquer, and the other 16 ft. on the Lande de Kervéquilen. 4 ks. down the river is the Château du Hénan, 15th and 16 cc. At *Riec* are dolmens.

Nizon. Fine 15th c. ruins of the Château Rustéphan flanked by turrets. Several dolmens in the neighbourhood; and menhirs, of which one is 21 ft. high.

Nevez. 2 m. to the E. of the village are important remains of the château of Hénan, 15th c., much altered in the 16th c., with a keep 75 ft. high, machicolated. A dolmen has a capstone 45 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, and 6 ft. thick. It is a smith's shop. At *Nizon*, two Pardons: N.D. de Kergomet on the 1st S. in May; N.D. de Trémalo 2nd S. in Sept. At *Pont-aven* 3rd S. in Sept., and of S. Mathurin on the 2nd S. in May. At *Nevez* 2nd S. after Easter; of S. Barbe, 2nd S. in Aug.; S. Nicolas 1st S. in Sept. At *Trémorvézen* the 2nd S. in Sept.; of S. Mathieu the last S. in Sept.; Rosary S. in Oct., and fêtes and a fair on the Mon. following. Perhaps the best is that of *Bélon* on the river of that name, which flows into the sea close to the mouth of the Aven. Here is a



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grand procession on Sept. 8th, with picturesque costumes. Near Belon is N.D. de Lanriot, a fine chapel; and in a most lovely situation is *de Moustoir*. Between Pont-aven and *Trinité* is a dolmen in a wood. It is actually in the parish of Moëlan (Maelon) where the P. of S. Roch is held on Aug. 15, and that of S. Philibert on the 2nd Sunday after.

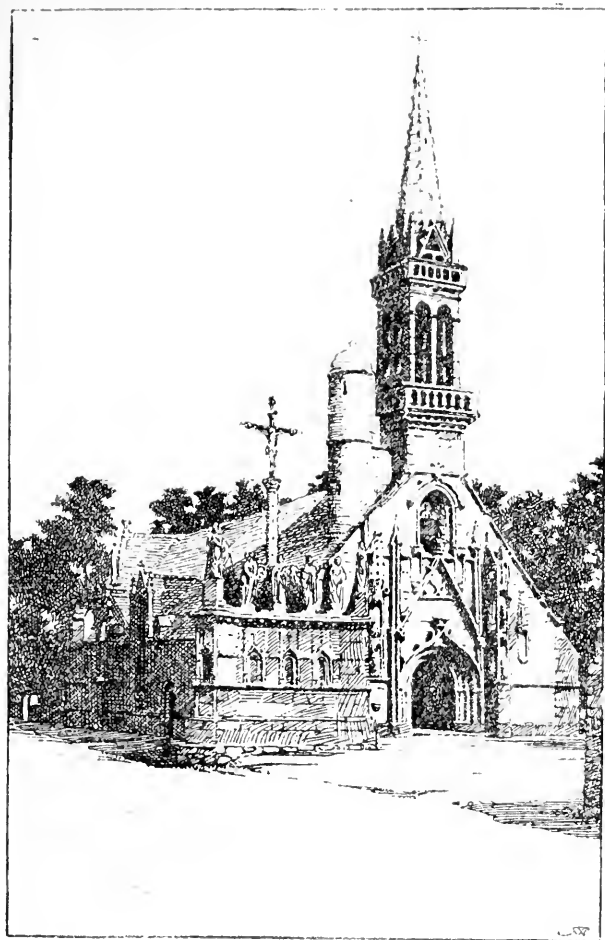
Excursions may be made to the isles of *Glenan*, a veritable archipelago, and the more distant *Ile de Groix*. There Gunthiern, the first settler at Quimperlé, was wont to retire, and the Chapel now contains statue of him. He was a native of S. Wales, and his name is identical with Vortigern. Who he really was is very uncertain. In summer there is communication daily by steamboat with Lorient. An arm of the sea called Le Coureau separates the isle from the mainland. The population is composed of fishermen, and it has a little harbour, the 'port Tudy'. The coast is honeycombed with caves and has numerous prehistoric monuments. On the N. the Tumulus of Moustéro, the Menhir of Quelhuit, and the Dolmens more or less ruined of S. Tudy and of Porte Mélite. On the E. the Menhir of Fort de la Croix. On the S. dolmens of Locmaria and S. Nicolas and tumulus of Kervédan, surmounted by a menhir, and, near Kervédan on the shore, remains of an enclosure called Port des Romains. There are good hotels on the island.

Le Pouldu (Black Pool) is a bathing place, where the climate is singularly warm, and plants that flourish in the south of France stand the winter.

* PONT-CROIX (F.) C.L. Quimper. This little town more attractive than Audierne, is better suited as a centre for the peninsula. It is built about a remarkable abbey church, one of the finest in Finistère,

and with the noblest tower and spire in Brittany. Most of these towers and spires look like hot-house growths, over-weighted by their spires. This is solid and in perfect proportion to its spire. The church presents admirable examples of 2nd pointed architecture, notably its unique S. porch. The spire is of the same period. The S. transept had a window *circ.* 1380, with the tracery hacked away and replaced by weedy flamboyant. Of other flamboyant windows, one is well designed, two are under acute gables. The church has an apse (flamboyant) with six windows. On entering the sacred building, the surprised visitor finds himself in a Romanesque church, of a late period (1160). The pillars, spindly and tall, sustain round arches. It is Romanesque at its last gasp, without its original vigour and massiveness. A very ugly feature is the inner member of the arch, which is sustained on corbels resting on the capitals. The sanctuary arcade is 13th c. The piers supporting the central tower were Romanesque, but were encased at a late period, when the spire was added. Some glass of the 15th c.

A walk or drive may be taken to *N.D. de Confort* on the Quimper road; it is 16th c. with a graceful spirelet above a double gallery and a turret at the side to the bells. The Calvary is of the same period, purer in design and better in detail than the overcrowded Calvaries of Guimiliau and Plougastel. In the chapel is a Wheel set with bells, which the pilgrims set in motion to summon the Saint. At *Meilars* is another Calvary and a Dolmen. Half-way between *N.D. de Confort* and Poullan is the admirable Chapel of *Kerinec* with its Well, and Calvary above a preaching platform. The charm of this chapel lies in its beautiful interior. Further on is the Church



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of *Poullan* buried in trees (S. Cadvan), a transition between flamboyant and renaissance, with a thin oblong tower and good porch. There is no chancel arch. Nave and aisles have boarded ceilings. The granite capitals are rudely carved. The side aisles very narrow, the pillars tall, sustaining small pointed arches. Octagonal 17th c. Baptistry. Menhir near the seamark at Kermenhir, and Dolmens in the parish. The country is barren, planted with Austrian pine, but brought under cultivation by sardine-head manure. The coast to Cap Sizun is bold and fine. *Beuzec Cap Sizun*. Church of S. Budoc with 16th c. tower. Fine coast. P. at N.D. de Confort, 1st S. in July; of Kerinec, 3rd S. in July; at Poullan, 1st S. in Sept; at N.D. de Clarté in Beuzec, Eve of Rogation.

* PONTIVY (M.) C.L. A busy town, very ugly in its modern portion, with a few picturesque bits in the old town. In new Pontivy is the modern Church of S. Joseph, about as bad in architecture as a university could design. The church in the old town, decadent flamboyant, is also poor. The tracery removed from the windows has been replaced by new stuff of no character. The W. tower is octagonal with spire. The castle in part destroyed, but of which two faces remain with singularly low drum towers, is now the museum. The female costume of the neighbourhood is not remarkable, but that of the men is picturesque—white jackets bordered and ornamented with black velvet.

In the cemetery outside the town, a menhir surmounted by a cross. The spire of *N.D. de la Houssaye* beyond is interesting flamboyant of the beginning of the 15th c. It was built in 1438, but the tower, quite in the Breton renaissance character, was

actually built as late as 1750. It is curious as showing how late Gothic feeling survived.

Noyal-Pontivy. Church with 14th c. Tower and spire. The Porch, flamboyant, has on one side Apostles, on the other curious subjects, The Baptism (an Angel holding a pair of blue breeches while Christ is in the water), a naked man carrying his head upside-down, and other subjects not easily made out. The whole has been carefully restored. The early flamboyant E. window is dated on the splay. The vaulting of nave and chancel is modern. In the N. transept fine old glass with the Annunciation, Nativity, Shepherds and Angels, Adoration of Shepherds, Circumcision, Flight into Egypt, Massacre of the Innocents; also the Bearing of the Cross, Veronica, Crucifixion and Entombment from another window. In the Nave a curious painted retablo of S. Maurice de Clohars, born in this parish, d. 1191. A granite sarcophagus is the reputed tomb of S. Meriadec, Abp. of Vannes, 7th c. Noyala was one of the largest parishes in the diocese of Vannes, and Pontivy was a chapelry. *S. Gêran*, now a daughter church, was probably originally the centre of a 'plou' of Geraint, King of Domnonia. Now he is forgotten and replaced by S. Guirec. The canal between Nantes and Brest forms backwaters and lochs. The Chapel of SS. Dredeneau, near the line and canal, is a cruciform building, flamboyant, but of no architectural interest. It has a good 16th c. statue of S. Bridget and statues of the Brothers Dredeneau. According to legend they were two murdered princes whose bodies were thrown into a marsh on the farther side of the canal, where they were found by a pig. The figures are quaint: one holds a book with 'Ce Saint à combattu jusqu'à la mort pour la loi de Dieu, e

n'a pas craint les menaces des infidèles parceque sa foi etait fondée sur la pierre.' The Well, in good order, bears their statues. P. 4th S. after Easter; at S. Gêran, 3rd S. in Oct.; at Noyala, July 6th.

Stival. At the entrance to the village, Well of S. Meriadec, late flamboyant to renaissance. The church is cross-shaped with a slated spire, and has no aisles. It has a boarded and painted roof, the chancel depicting the legend of S. Meriadec. The fine glass is in deplorable condition. The E. window contains a Jesse tree. Saints in other windows. A copper bell, 'Le Bonnet de S. Meriadec', is rung over deaf persons. In the yard a large late cruciform chapel and Ossuary.

Locmalo. The superb Chapel of *N.D. de Quelven* has one of the most popular P. in Morbihan, on Aug. 15. W. tower, transepts and gabled apse, all late flamboyant. In the tower a fine rose window to the bell-chamber. The proportions of tower and spire are not satisfactory, and the chapel imposes by rich detail rather than by broad features. It resembles S. Nicodème in Plumilliau, but the tower is inferior. There are three porches, one under the tower and two to the S. The tower is half a century older than the nave. Choir and transepts are vaulted. There is a plain stone minstrel gallery in the S. aisle. Two windows in the choir have fine contemporary glass, a Jesse tree and Apostles. The rest of the glass is modern and garish. The granite carving is poor owing to the coarse quality of the stone.

Rohan. Slight remains of Château de Rohan, Chapel of *N.D. de Bonne Rencontre*.

Thymadeuc. A modern Cistercian monastery which has (1928) sent recruits to Caldey (cf. *Little Guide to S. Wales*).

*PONT L'ABBÉ (F.) C.L. Quimper. Centre of the Bigauden country. Observe the curious and ugly way of wearing the coiffes and hair. There are many folds of skirts. The women, remarkably plain, have staring eyes and expose their teeth.

The Church has fine 2nd pointed E. and W. windows. The tower was destroyed by Louis XIV in revenge for the Revolt of the Papier timbré. Old houses. Fine cloister. The 13th c. Château is the Mairie. It retains a large tower, and buildings of the 17th c. Outside to the S.W. is the Château of *Kernuz*, now a museum of flints, bronze and jade weapons, and gold ornaments found in cairns and dolmens of the neighbourhood. The peninsula, ending in the *Pointe de Penmarch* (Horse's Head) abounds in prehistoric monuments. Two dolmens near the road, in the parish of *Plomeur*, which has a modern church.

Penmarch. Once a thriving seaport, rivalling Nantes, is now reduced to a couple of hamlets. The church of S. Non (Ninidh, an Irish Bishop) is an interesting late flamboyant structure, with fleurs-de-lys tracery in the windows. Beneath the E. window is a Treasury surmounted by a gallery. At the junction of the chancel with the nave is a spirelet supported by turrets, connected by flying buttresses. At the S.W. a pretty little lych-gate and gable. The church, begun in 1308, has a fireplace for heating baptismal water, and an alabaster statue of S. John, possibly Spanish. 1½ m., S. *Guénolé*, tower of 1488. A little apse has been built on and there are some curious statues. Bathing establishment, with comfortable quarters. *Kerity*, old 'maisons fortes', and a ruined church.

N.D. de la Joie. P. Aug. 15th with procession of fishermen.

Tronoen. Chapel of the same date as Penmarch. Fine Calvary with two stages of sculptured groups.

Lambour. Flamboyant church, with 13th c. colonnade.

Loctudy. Romanesque church, with Italian 18th c. façade. It resembles S. Gildas de Rhuys and has been restored. In the yard, transition Chapel of N.D. de Portzbihan, and, at the entrance, a menhir with a cross.

Ile Tudy, where the 6th c. saint of that name had a hermitage, may be visited by ferry.

PONT SCORFF (M.) C.L. Lorient. The Scorff divides the town into upper and lower, united by two bridges. The Church of S. Albin is of 1610 with additions of 1710. One town was 'religious', the other 'secular'. The religious one was Les-Albin (the Court of Albin). Here was born S. Albinus, who became Bishop of Angers in 529 and died in 550. P. 1st S. in Mch.; of S. Yves, S. after 10th May; of S. Nicodème 3rd S. in Sept.

Quevin (Coet-quen, white wood). Menhir 16 ft. high. To the W. a Calvary with fifteen figures. Well, and Chapel of S. Eloi, 16th c., in the village, altered in 18th c. Modern parish church. S. Nicodème, late flamboyant chapel, 1578. La Trinité, 16th c., with a tower of 1771. P. 7th S. after Trin.

PORT LOUIS (M.) C.L. Lorient. Church of N.D., 1665. Chapel of S. Pierre with a statue of S. Elisha found in the sea at the beginning of the 17th c., to which the Pope accorded indulgences. Port Louis was a small fishing village called Locperan till the beginning of the 17th c. It has a Citadel and Marine Hospital. P. at Locmalo 26th July.

QUESTEMBERT (M.) C.L. Vannes. Here, in 888, Alan I, Count of Vannes, encountered the Northmen

and slaughtered 12,000. Hardly 400 escaped to their ships. In consequence of this victory, he was proclaimed Duke of Brittany. Crosses mark the spot where the battle raged. La Croix Rochue has a weapon like a halbert cut on it. La Croix Tuaint is marked with five nail heads and a small cross. La Croix à la Poêle has nail heads. Parish church, 1863. In the yard a fine Calvary. Chapel of S. Michel, flamboyant. In the Chapel of N.D., an old Templar church, is a Romanesque font used as a bénitier. The town has old houses and Halles of 1675; also a cylindrical tower with two heads called 'Quest et sa femme'.

QUIBERON (M.) C.L. Lorient. Good watering place on a sandy strip of land, 12 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The sea has gained considerably, so that an alignment of menhirs now leads into the water. The granite is under the blown sand that shifts with every gale. Menhir at the point of Beg-conguel, remains of a cromlech (stone circle) at Beg-lann, ruins of two dolmens at Manémeur. Two dolmens at Kerniscot, an allée couverte at Croh-collé, and remains of an alignment at the Mill of Kerbournec, and two dolmens at Port-blanc. Most interesting prehistoric necropolis at Belle-vue (Be-ker-Nôz) and another in the Isle of Thénec. The skeletons are crouched, but occasionally extended, in stone chests. The sand has preserved the bones, which have lost nothing but gelatine. An early Christian cemetery has been discovered at Kerné.

In 1795 an English squadron disembarked 3000 émigrés here, and they were joined by numerous peasants. Hoche defeated them, swept the peninsula, for all who remained, and shot them down in cold blood at Quiberon, Auray, and Vannes.



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* QUIMPER (F.) C.L. A beautiful town at the junction of the Stier and Odet. Cathedral city of Quimper and S. Pol de Léon. It is 15 m. from the sea, with a small port, and is bright and thriving. Manufacturing Breton faience, a pretty ware copied from old Rouen, with original developments. The old walls are almost gone. It is dominated on the south by a lofty well-timbered hill, has charming splanades by the sides of the Odet, and several old houses. The great glory of the place is the Cathedral of S. Corentin. The Choir dates from the end of the 13th c. The Transepts and Nave from the 15th. The twin Spires are modern and excellent. The architect, M. Bigod, took that of Pontcroix as his pattern, and could not have done better. Their erection was due to the town folk consenting to a duty of a sou a pound on all butter brought into market. The choir leans considerably to the left, and the junction with the transepts is awkward. It is said that this deflection was due to the spongy nature of the soil which did not allow of the choir being built on the same axis as the nave. This, however, would not explain it, as the nave was erected subsequently. At the summit of the fine W. gable is a statue of King Grallo. The modern filling of the doorway is weak. A S. side entrance is altogether exquisite. There is nothing really characteristic of a local school; it follows the traditions of the Ile de France, but has not the loftiness, often exaggerated, of other magnificent cathedrals. The beautiful Lady-Chapel is in the purest geometrical style. The Choir has an Apse termination. The clerestory windows have old glass representing saints. The modern glass is poor. The 3rd Chapel on the N. side contains a Crucifix said to have emitted drops of blood when a man

perjured himself before it. The High Altar is a mass of silver gilt, decorated in rococo style. A restored Bishop's Chapel.

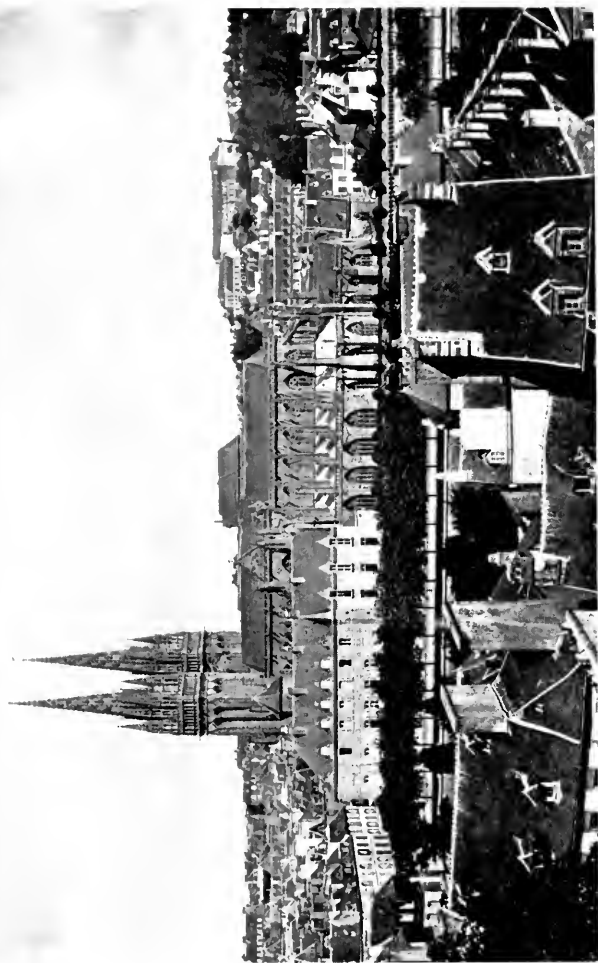
The Church of *S. Mathieu*, rebuilt, has a modern spire. The fine 16th c. glass representing the Passion in the E. window remains. The *Museum*, containing an admirable collection of paintings, many by Breton artists, has a large group of lay-figures dressed in the costumes of Léon and Cornouaille, representing a marriage. The *Maison Villard*, has an extensive collection of really artistic photographs of Breton costumes and architecture. The market should be visited on Saturday, when the white quilted collars of Pontaven district, and the curious head dresses of Bigauden women may be seen.

Locmaria. A stroll down the L. bank of the Odet. Beautiful Romanesque church with central tower, transepts and apse.

Quimper is a good centre for the Bigauden district. Branch lines run to Pont l'Abbé, to Pont Croix and Audierne. The great horse fair is on April 15th. P. at the cathedral, Aug. 15th; at Locmaria, S. after Dec. 12th.

Plogonnec. A very interesting late flamboyant church with a renaissance tower. It has magnificent old glass, representing the Last Judgment, the Passion, the Transfiguration, and Celtic Saints, S. Cadoc with a bell, S. Edern, son of Vortigern, and S. Theilo, Bishop of Llandaff, both mounted on a stag. There is a pretty flamboyant Chapel of S. Theilo in the parish, from which this last window was removed. P. at S. Thegonnec's, Asc. Day; at Loretto, 2nd S. in Aug.; at S. Albin, last S. in Sept.; at the parish, last S. in July.

Locronan. Once a thriving little town living on



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its looms. Since weaving has been done by steam, its prosperity has gone, and many houses are in ruins. Those that remain occupied are of granite, and mostly old. The flamboyant Church has a Chapel of S. Ronan on the S. side opening out of it by arches. The spire was struck by lightning in 1806 and fell, carrying away pinnacles and the lace-like parapet on the N. On this side is a little chapel with a graceful flamboyant window in the gable, and saints in niches. The E. window of the chancel has old glass restored. On the Pulpit the legend of S. Ronan in ten compartments. The mouldings of the arcades and great belfry windows are poor. P. on Trin. Sun. Every sixth year the 'Grand Tromeie', observed with great concourse. Procession at 2.30 p.m. round the mountain slope. Down a narrow street is the renaissance Chapel and Well of S. Eloi. Tomb of S. Ronan in the chapel beside the parish church.

Plonevez-Porzay. An ugly modern church that has replaced one that was old and full of interest. The Porch remains. P. 2nd S. in Aug. *Ste. Anne-de-la-Palue* P. largely attended on the last S. in Aug. *N.D. de la Clarté* P. 2nd S. in Sept.

Quéménéven. Chapel of Kergoat. Pilgrimage. The P. is thronged, and interesting costumes may be seen on the S. after Aug. 15th.

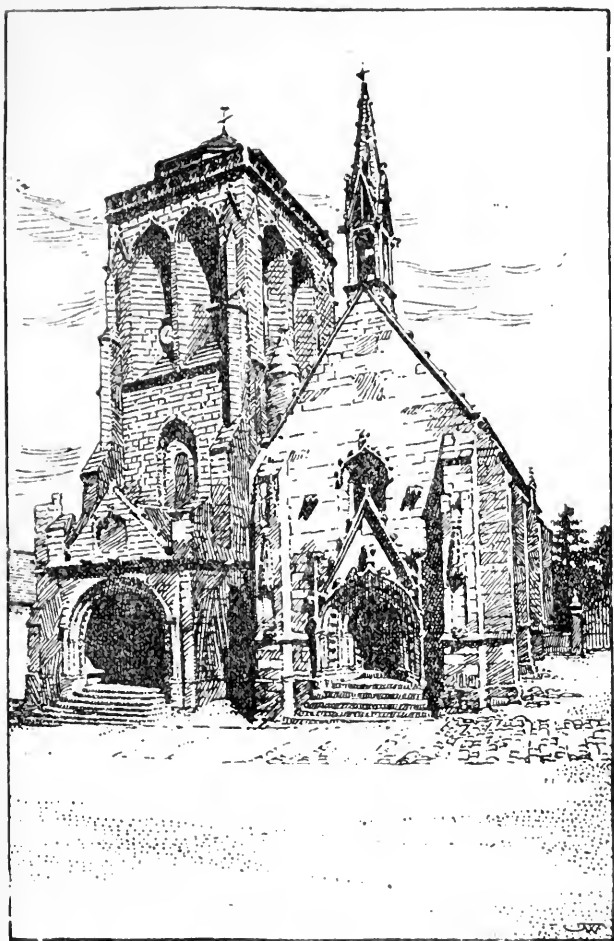
S. Venec. Chapel half-way between Quimper and Châteaulin, interesting statue of the Threebreasted Gwen (cf. p. 122), of her sons, Gwethenoc as a Knight, and of Winwaloe. A fine Calvary and a pretty Holy Well.

Ergué Gaberic. A fine menhir. A chapel of the Templars. P. at Kerdevot, greatly frequented, on the 2nd S. in Sept.

Pluguffan. Interesting P. on the 2nd S. in Sept., with fine costumes.

* QUIMPERLÉ (F.) C.L. An interesting and picturesque town on the Laïta of the junction of the Ellé and the Isole. The abbey church of *Ste. Croix* and the town about it is in the basin; S. Michel and the upper town on the hillside with steep streets, some ascended by steps. The buildings of the abbey are now Municipal Offices and Mairie. *Ste. Croix*, Romanesque, had the form of a Greek cross. A tower was constructed on the four central drums, but as they showed signs of giving way, the tower was taken down and the church rebuilt on ancient lines, recalling the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. A Crypt beneath the Lady Chapel. Curious carved corbels outside the apse. A fine renaissance retable, mutilated, is plastered against the W. wall. In the crypt the tomb of S. Gurlois. *S. Michel* stands up boldly on the summit of the hill, on the R. side of the Laïta, sustained on massive substructures. The nave is 2nd pointed, without aisles. Grand central tower and choir with aisles, flamboyant. An exquisite window of that style on the N. side and a superb N. porch. The E. window is poor renaissance. The E. end is supported on two huge buttresses pierced with arches for the roadway. The W. end, built against, does not seem to have ever had an entrance.

Quaint bits of architecture may be found in the narrow lanes. Church of S. Columbanus in ruins. 16th c. Chapel of S. David with a Sepulchre. Crypt of S. Wilou. A pretty walk leads to the little chapel of the *Château of Rosgrande*, with apse at each end. Renaissance rood-screen, with subjects from sacred history and pagan mythology; 14th c. statues of S. Cadoc and S. Yhuel, the grandson of Gildas, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, who spent his youth in Brittany. Fishing and charming walks in the valleys



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of the Ellé and Isolle. Good headquarters for excursions to Le Faouet, 21 ks., and down the river to Pouldu. P. at Quimperlé 2nd S. in May and 3rd Sept. P. at Lothes, Easter Tues. and Trin. S. P. 'des Oiseaux' at Toulfouen, Whit-Mon.

The forest of *Clobars-Carnoet* envelops the ruins of one of Conmore's castles, rebuilt in the 15th c. On the R. bank of the Laïta, in a sheltered position, are fine ruins of the *Abbey of S. Maurice*, founded in 1170. Chapter house, 14th-15th cc. Restored chapel, with good 17th c. crucifix.

Kergornet. Chapel with quaint and original statues. P. S. Maurice, Whit-Mon.; Clohars, Aug. 15th.

QUINTIN (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. Pretty woodland country. Menhir, 'La Roche Longue', 21 ft., in a field. Modern church with old glass, and relics of S. Thurian. Granite house of 1611 in the R. Notre Dame. Remains of 15th c. château with uncompleted 17th c. additions. Gallery of family portraits and pictures of Madame de Pompadour prepared to flatter her when on a visit. Gobelin tapestries. Porte Neuve in the town, 14th-15th cc. Ossuary, 17th c., in cemetery.

REDON (I.V.) C.L. Above the junction of the Vilaine and Oust, at the foot of a hill commanded by the ruined Château de Beaumont. At the great Abbey, founded by S. Convoyon and King Nominoe, the council which deposed the Frankish bishops of Rennes, Nantes, and Vannes. Of the church, ruined at the Revolution, all that remains is an isolated W. tower, the choir and a portion of the nave, 14th c., but originally Romanesque. The transept of the 12th c. has a stunted tower at the crossing. Fine 13th c. apse. High Altar and pulpit given by Richelieu. N. of the choir a fortified 15th c. chapel.

In a side chapel, tomb said to be that of Duke Francis I. The buildings with 17th c. cloister are occupied by the Institut du S. Sauveur. The town is a centre of the chestnut trade. The trees, kept small and pruned, are not suffered to exhaust themselves. The 'marron' is much larger than the common 'châtain' Canal from Nantes to Brest crossed by a bridge.

* RENNES (I.V.). Capital of the Department, and ancient capital of the duchy of Brittany. Two towns separated by the Vilaine. On the R. bank is the Upper Town. Burnt in 1720, it was rebuilt of grey granite in the ugly style of the period. The river, embanked, is carried straight through. There are no fine buildings on the embankments. The most pretentious structure on the L. bank, between the station and river, is the Lycée, with a chapel in a nondescript style. Several bridges, all mean in character. The R. bank has the more important buildings. The Cathedral is a hideous structure of 1787-1844. Two side doors and the niches at the W. end of the earlier renaissance building. Within, the arch has been studiously avoided. Eight enormous red marble pillars on each side sustain the heavy vault and clerestory. Their bases are but 6 ft. apart. The interior is richly decorated with gold and colour, but nothing can relieve the cumbrousness and gloom.

Of the old gates the Porte Mordelaix remains, not particularly picturesque. A few old houses escaped the fire. E. of the Cathedral, Church of S. Sauveur, even more ugly. In a small street opening from the river opposite the Hotel Moderne is the one architectural gem, the Chapel of S. Yves, desecrated into a store-house. It is of the end of the 15th c., and the details, where not broken, are of exquisite beauty.

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Observe the N. door with its niches and the W. front. Church of S. Germain late poor flamboyant, much altered in late renaissance times. The springing of the nave vaulting remains, grotesquely finished off with scrolls. Fine old glass, but in utter confusion, in the E. window. The large window of the S. transept contains fine glass representing the life of the Virgin (below) and saints and legendary incidents (above) in 24 subjects.

S. Melaine is the church of a once famous abbey. Transepts and choir-arch early Romanesque. Nave, 2nd pointed. Base of the tower early 1st pointed, refaced baroque taste; to this modern days have added an octagonal lantern and dome, and, to complete the artistic absurdity of the whole, an enormous gilt statue of Our Lady. Note the clumsy junction of older and newer work in the 2nd arch on the S. side. The tracery in the side aisles of the nave has been cut away, but the clerestory windows of one light are delicate and refined. The clerestory of the choir is earlier, the E. wall and window have been reconstructed. The tracery in the side aisles is restored or modern. In the S. transept a wax figure of S. Severina, whose relics from the Roman catacombs are preserved. Adjoining the church is the Thabor with pleasant walks and grounds, on the highest point of the town. Botanical Gardens adjoin. The Palais de Justice, begun as the seat of the Parliament of Brittany in 1618, was completed in 1654. The façade is of the Tuscan order. The decoration of the interior was confided to four eminent artists in the reign of Louis XIV., and it has undergone rich decoration of late years. Good open places, and broad esplanades by the river banks. Museums and library well stored. Picture gallery with a large

collection of paintings ; a Jordæns, a Paul Veronese, and a De Crayer.

RETIERS (I.V.) C.L. Vitré. 4 m. to the S.E., a menhir, ' La Pierre de Richebourg '.

LA ROCHE-DERRIEN (C.N.) C.L. S. Briec. Prettily situated on the Jaudy, at the highest tidal point. Of the château little remains. The Church has a spire late 13th c. The S. porch, formerly adorned with statues, is bold. Vast double transepts of 1435, flamboyant windows and extraordinary gargoyles. An elaborately carved oak altar-piece, late renaissance, without merit. Scene of the battle fought in 1347, when Charles de Blois was taken prisoner by the English.

Langoat. Church modern and ugly, with tomb (1470) of Alma Pompeia, mother of S. Tugdual, 6th c. She is recumbent ; at the sides are subjects in bas-relief, reproduced in poor modern glass in the E. window. Statue of S. Tugdual habited as a Pope, and due to a curious blunder. His monks called him Pabu, or father. A late writer of his legend supposed that this meant that he was Papa or Pope, and so explained that Tugdual went to Rome when the see was vacant, and was elected Pope ; that wearying of the burden, a flying horse was sent to convey him back.

Prat. Château of Coatelan, a rectangular building of the beginning of the 16th c., is an interesting, well-preserved example of a ' maison-forte ' of the period. Within fine chimney-pieces. At the top of one of the turrets is a bake-oven.

Pommerit Jaudy. On the *Coat-nevez*, a conical hill, a camp, probably of Northmen-invaders. Château is mainly 16th c. with granite chimney-pieces.

Cavan. Church of S. Cheron, 15th c. spire flanked by two stair-turrets and domes of 1684.



THE CATHEDRAL, RENNES

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Berhet. Church of S. Bridget, modern. Chapel of N.D. de Confort, flamboyant windows, the tracery on those at the side forming hearts. Carved oak table representing the Passion, Resurrection and Assumption. A Sant-e-roa, or Holy Wheel, hung with bells, rung during Mass, and by pilgrims desirous of calling attention to their petitions. Cf. Quemervén, Locarn, Laniscat in the Côtes-du-Nord, S. Nicolas de Prissiac in Morbihan, and N.D. de Confort, near Pontcroix in Morbihan. P. last S. in sept.

ROCHEFORT EN TERRE (M.) C.L. Vannes. A picturesque small town on schist rocks above the Arz. Pleasing valley scenery has made it, like Pont-ven, an artist head-quarters.

Considerable ruins of 13th c. château and several picturesque houses in the Bourg which, though never walled, has 18th c. gates. Late Romanesque church of N.D. de la Tronchaye, built on a slope which traditionally marks the site of the 'tronc' in which a statue of Our Lady was hidden from the 10th to the 12th c. It has important additions of the 14th-15th c., when it became collegiate. 'An l'an 1533 must ceste ouvre parfaicte'.

Statues of Claude de Rieux (1532) and (?) his first wife Catherine de Laval, removed from the tomb at the Revolution, were, in 1824, rechiselled to represent Our Lady and S. Joseph! P. Aug. 15th.

Chapel of S. Roch, on the hillside, an ex-voto after a plague in 1527, wrecked at the Revolution, was rebuilt in 1854.

Excursions may be made to megalithic monuments of the Landes of *Lanvaux* and *Haut Branbien*. The menhirs, some higher than at Carnac, are often prostrate, and the system has not been well explored.

Pluberlin is a good centre. The regional churches, rebuilt, lack interest.

ROSPORDEN (F.) C.L. Quimper. In a pretty situation by a lake traversed by the line from Quimper to Vannes, and that from Rosporden to Carhaix. Church with a fine tower and well-proportioned spire of the 13th c. On the S. a Porch, one of the oldest in Finistère. Antique statue of Our Lady, much venerated. It was turned out into the yard in 1870, to make way for one more artistic; but the parishioners rose in indignation and asked the curé to replace it. Statue of S. Barbara on a fragment of the ancient Calvary. P. Aug. 15; of S. Eloi, 2nd S. in July.

ROSTRENEN (C.N.) C.L. Guingamp, on the slope of a hill, with a great Square, about which are houses of the 16th and 17th cc. The modern church retains a transept of the 14th c., and a choir and tower of the 18th. The S. porch has statues of the Apostles.

Glomel. The finest menhir in the Department near the hamlet of Menhir, 25 ft. high. Another in the Bois de Coatcourcaral, 10 ft. high. Church of the 14th c. with flamboyant E. window. Side windows under gables. *N.D. de Trégernan* lost its tower in 1842. The chapel has good glass and a Calvary.

Kergrist-Moelo. The 16th c. parish church has a square pinnacled tower and rich porch of 1554.

SAINT AUBIN D'AUBIGNÉ (I.V.) C.L. Rennes. On the line from Dol to Rennes is devoid of interest.

SAINT AUBIN DE CORMIER (I.V.) C.L. Fougères. The church has a 14th c. nave. The rest is 16th. A battle fought here in 1488, dealt the last blow to the independence of Brittany. The Sire d'Albret at the head of 14,000 men entered the duchy as a suitor for the hand of Anne of Brittany, supported by

Henry VII of England. Maximilian, King of the Romans, another pretender, hastened to enforce his claims. The King of France sent an army into the duchy which took Châteaubriant and Fougères and encountered Francis II of Brittany at S. Aubin on the 28th July, 1488. The French cavalry broke the ranks of the Breton infantry. Six thousand fell. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII and the Prince of Orange were taken prisoners in a cellar, shown under the Hôtel du Commerce.

SAINT BRICE-EN-COGLES (I.V.) C.L. Fougères. Two châteaux; one, La Roche Portal of the time of Henry IV.

* SAINT BRIEUC. Capital of the Côtes-du-Nord Department. A dull town, on the estuary of the Gouet, between steep hills. A long descent leads to the tidal port. The Cathedral of S. Etienne, low and heavy externally, is not without dignity within. The wall from the apse to the transepts, now pierced with chapels, remains from an earlier building. Its half-pillars have Romanesque capitals. The 13th c. tower, formerly fortified, has slits for bowmen, now blocked. Apse, with triforium, of 1335-55. Lady Chapel of the same period. Fine 15th c. rose window in the S. transept and Chapel of S. William Pinchon, Bishop of S. Brieuc, with his tomb surrounded by lamps. Elected bishop in 1120, he was driven from his see by Pierre Manclerc, Duke of Brittany, and exiled to Poitiers. He returned in 1230 to rebuild his cathedral but died in 1234. His chapel is of two bays separated by slender cylindrical pillars which spring directly into the vaulting ribs. The S. tower with traces of fortification is 15th c., and the rose window between the towers is 16th c. The glass and frescoes are poor. Organ case of 1540.

At the Hotel des Ducs de Bourgogne, R. Fadel James II of England is said to have lodged in 1689. The modern chapel of N.D. de l'Esperance has a clerestory with picture windows of Breton Saints. The Chapel and Fountain of S. Brieuc, flamboyant and picturesque, are on a height to the N.W. S. of the altar is a descent to the cave where the saint retired for meditation. Brieuc, or Brioc, a 6th c. saint was the son of an Irishman living in Cardigan and a Saxon wife. He was educated by the Armorican S. Germain, nephew of S. Patrick, and apostle of the Isle of Man. When the Irish were expelled from S. W. Wales, Brioc with his followers landed at the mouth of the Gouet, where his kinsman Rigual had settled, and founded his monastery on the site of a Gallo-Roman city. His P. is on May 1st.

At the mouth of the Gouet valley is the Tour de Cesson built in 1395 on Roman substructions but half blown up by Henry IV.

Ploufragan. Allée couverte, buried in brambles. Modern church with spindly tower and spire.

La Méaugon. Fine railway viaduct in two stages. The Church has in a window a small but admirably drawn representation of the patron saint S. Meugaint. Remains of Rood-screen removed to the W. end. Carved granite Calvary in the yard.

Pledran. Vitified fort. Fires were lighted in the depth of the wall. As the result was not satisfactory, the outward face was subsequently banked up.

SAINT JEAN BREVELAY (M.) C.L. Ploermel. On the road-side to Vannes, near Kerdramel, are two menhirs. 1 k. W. of le Moustoir, on the *Lande de Cob-Coet*, a large dolmen formed of three blocks the coverer 18 ft. long. Ruins of an allée couverte



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k. S. a menhir 18 ft. high. The natives of this district fled to England from Northmen in the 9th c., and brought back relics of S. John of Beverley, Archbishop of York, who died in 721.

Plumelec. Between Trégoët and Kersimon an allée couverte. In the coppice of *Château Béauce* a large dolmen called Migourdy, which yielded fragments of a figure of Venus Anadyomene, and a coin of Diocletian, showing that it had been used for some purpose in historic times. It is supposed that the place owes its name to S. Meletius, B. of London, who died in 624, and that refugees brought his relics from England. This is not probable; it must have been called 'plou' after a founder of the clan, and the title would hardly have attached to relics. The church is modern; the Chapel of S. Aubin, 1513, has curious carving on the capitals, a fox preaching to geese, etc. Above the N. transept is a slated spire.

Guéhenno. Modern church, with porch of 1547. In the yard a fine 16th c. Calvary, the best in Morbihan. On it are numerous single figures and groups. It was buried at the Revolution, and restored in 1855. Republican ruffians burnt the church. P. 1st S. in apt.

SAINT MALO (I.V.) C.L. The old island of S. Aaron is now united to Rocabey by an embankment, the Sillon, along which runs a tramline. The town is walled, and a pleasant circuit may be made. The 15th c. castle is square with flanking towers. Six gates admit to the town, in which the streets are very narrow and odorous, with houses lofty. At the highest point, smothered among houses, is the Chapel of S. Aaron (Aelhaiarn). This Welsh hermit occupied the island when S. Malo arrived. Cathedral, mainly 14th c. The choir is very English in character, with

a square E. end. Nave is 12th c. but W. front and sides have been Italianized. The fine central spire, added in 1859, was the gift of Napoleon III.

The tide rises to an extraordinary height. At ebb the islets of le Grand and le Petit Bey can be reached by a causeway. On the nearest are ruins of a castle, and the tomb of Châteaubriant. On the farther a Fort not occupied. In the offing the island of *Césambre*. Here S. Brendan, obliged to quit Ireland, founded a monastery, in or about 524. When S. Malo arrived about a quarter of a century later, he was well received by the abbot and monks. Cave and Chapel of S. Brendan. The Government has extended the fortifications and no one is allowed to land without authorization. A little Museum and a passable Library in the Hôtel de Ville. Breton museum in the Casino contains good specimens of local carved oak, chambers fitted with 'lit-clos', and figures in costume. A flying bridge connects S. Malo.

S. Servan. Watering-place. The cité marks the site of the ancient Aleth, and the substructure of the early cathedral has been discovered. The see was removed from Aleth to S. Malo by S. John of the Grate, Bishop in 1142. The reason was the insecurity of Aleth and the safety of the island of Aaron. Excursions to *Cancale*, *Dinard*, *Dinan*.

Paramé. Fashionable P'lâge. Old village on the Collerne de Masses. Modern quarters of the Casino and Rochebonne. Tramway to S. Malo.

SAINT MEEN (I.V.) C.L. Montfort. A dull town in uninteresting country, once the seat of an important abbey in the Middle Ages. In 1554, S. Samson of Dol, who was working up a revolt against Conmore, Regent of Domnonia, sent his nephew Meven across the great central forest to Vannes, probably to consult

with Gildas, and to ascertain whether assistance could be obtained from Count Weroch. On his way, Mevan lighted on a clearing where the little town now stands. In this clearing a British colonist, named Cadvan, welcomed him and invited him to establish a 'lann' hard by. Mevan agreed, and when Cadvan died, without issue, he bequeathed his 'plou' to Mevan as well as the lann. This was the origin of the abbey, and town. The abbey is now a Petit Séminaire. The Nave was destroyed in 1771. Tower, end of the 12th c. Transept of the 13th c. Choir is of the 14th c. Tomb of S. Meen (Mevan), a granite sarcophagus. Pretty chapel, 12th c., now a sacristy. Well of S. Meen.

* SAINT NAZAIRE (L.I.) C.L. The seventh most important port in France, situated at the extremity of a promontory of a gneiss rock that runs along the bank of the Loire. Nothing of antiquity in the place, which is built on a stiff and formal plan, the houses rivalling each other in ugliness. There is an enormous Dolmen in the midst of a square, that has given its name to the street leading to it. Five lighthouses guard the entrance of the Loire. Centre for *La Grande Brière*, a vast turf deposit, once an inland lake. The peculiar costume has almost disappeared, but the women retain their coiffe. The population of all this district is British, and descends from the very earliest immigrants. The hair is for the most part fair, the eyes grey or blue. Formerly Breton was spoken throughout, but now only by about 400 persons in the neighbourhood of Batz by Croisic. Curiously enough, the villagers of Batz regard themselves as of different blood from the rest, and as descendants of Scandinavian pirates who settled there. Till recently it was unheard of for a

man of Batz to marry a girl of what he regarded as Breton villages. That in colour of hair and eyes there should be no distinction does not militate against the tradition, for the pure-blooded Celt is as fair as the Scandinavian.

SAINT NICOLAS DU PÉLEM (C.N.) C.L. Guingamp. Menhir in the forest of Kerhuel, and another near Kerhuel, 9 ft. high. In the valley of Prat-roury another, fusiform, about 11 ft. high. The Roman road from Aleth to Carhaix ran through this parish, and parts remain in fairly perfect condition. On a height is the camp of Dzillon near Kerimard, circular with a hollowed tump, certainly a Norse 'burh'. The Château de Pélem is in ruins, with two towers. The Church of S. Nicolas has fine restored glass of the 14th c.; 24 medallions from the Gospel; at the bottom the donors kneeling. Another window contains fragments of life of the Baptist. The rood-screen was wantonly destroyed in 1861. The Chapel of S. Eloi has a fine flamboyant E. window with remains of glass in. The Chapel of Riolon, mainly 15th c., has an E. window of the renaissance with the Eternal Father seated in a rose, surrounded by Evangelists, Prophets, and Angels playing instruments of music. Another window has fragments representing saints.

Canibuel. Menhir 'Coz-resto', 23 ft. high, split by lightning. It is in a line with menhirs at Kergornec, Saint Gilles-Pligeaux, and Crech Ogel in the old bourg of Quintin. At Botquelen a menhir 13 ft. high.

The parish church, built in 1474, burnt in 1595 and repaired in 1598, is almost wholly 16th c. with a flamboyant E. window.

Kerpert. Church of flamboyant period; E. window glass of the 16th c. with the life of S. Peter. Ossuary.

Lanrivain. Ossuary and Calvary of 1548. On the platform are several figures. Three crosses, the principal one with a group of eleven figures carved in one block.

Peumerit-Quintin. Near the hamlet of Pempoul, a ruined allée couverte. Chapel of S. Jean du Loch mainly 15th c., with portions of the 12th c.

S. Connan. Near the Mill of Kerdic a ruined allée couverte. Dolmen in the Parc-an-Neurn.

S. Gilles Pligeaux. Two menhirs at Kergornec, one in the Parc-er-Pélem, 22 ft. high, leaning. The other 400 paces from it, near the bottom of the valley in Parc-ar-golven, 13 ft. high. They seem to belong to a system of which only some remain, as Crech Ogel in Vieux Bourg, Coz-resto in Canihuel. and one in the Lande de Bohan, in S. Mayeux, Dolmen, 'Roc-ar-Veleien', the table supported by three uprights, the coverer almost circular, about 23 ft. in diameter. The 16th c. church has a tower and porch of 1644. In the cemetery, chapel of S. Laurence; Entombment in the crypt, terra-cotta, 17th c.

* S. POL DE LÉON (F.) C.L. Morlaix. Formerly a cathedral town. The diocese is now united to Quimper. The cathedral has two W. towers with 1st pointed spires and façade. The Nave, entirely 2nd pointed, has a very beautiful arcade. The clerestory is simple, mostly with 1st pointed windows. The side aisles have an arcade under windows. The transepts are double, i.e. with aisles to the E., fine 2nd pointed. The E. aisle of the S. transept contains flamboyant windows. The choir, ending in an apse, is flamboyant 1431-50, and contains fine carved oak stalls of 1512. The choir has double aisles, N. and S. On the N. side is the Chapel of S. Paul, with his skull,

hand, and bell in shrines. Note the pillars and vaulting of the S. aisle.

The Chapel of Kreisker has a central tower and spire called the glory of Finistère. It is badly proportioned; the spire and spirelets overload the summit. It is curious and clever rather than pleasing. The windows, flamboyant, affect an earlier type. The Chapel has triforium and circular clerestory windows on the S. side but none on the N. Noble N. porch very richly carved. Very rich W. window. The E. window contains poor modern glass reproducing old figures of Breton saints. The S. side has an arcade under the windows with small lights at intervals. A good piscina in the S. aisle. Church of S. Pierre now a cemetery chapel, 15th c., with baroque W. front. Ossuaries (small) in the wall surrounding. On the way to Roscoff, just beyond the railway, is an *allée couverte* or dolmen.

Roscoff. A quaint place, with an old house or two, situated near the sea, and sheltered by the Island of Batz. Church, late flamboyant, with remarkable renaissance tower and spire (1550), more fantastic than pleasing; ships and cannons or culverins as gargoyles. It is in three stages with galleries. Two ossuaries; one very rich. Panels of Flemish alabaster retable of the 15th c. work. Chapel of S. Ninian, in ruins, erected by Mary Stuart to commemorate her landing, 1548. Hospital of 1573. Gigantic fig-tree planted in 1621 and supported by 40 props. Chapel of Ste. Barbe on a height. P. of Santec, 2nd S. after Trinity; of Ste. Barbe, 3rd Mon. in July; in the parish, Aug. 15th.

Sibiril. The church contains the tomb of Jean de Kerouzère, whose Château, erected in 1458, was restored in 1602.



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Ile de Batz. It takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to cross from Roscoff when the sea is calm. The tide rises 30 ft. The visit hardly repays the trouble. When Paulus Aurelianus, a native of Glamorganshire, landed on the west coast of Finistère, he heard that a kinsman, Withur, was living in these parts, and had made himself count or chieftain. He went to visit him, and found him on the Isle, very old, and making a copy of the Gospels. Withur received him cordially, and advised him to settle among the ruins of an old Roman town on the mainland. Paulus did so, and founded the city of S. Pol de Léon. Legend says that there was a dragon on the island, which S. Paul vanquished by binding his stole about its neck and bidding it throw itself into the sea. Thus allegorically he put an end to paganism. The Toul-ar-Sarpant, where the dragon dwelt, is pointed out, and the stole of S. Paul, a piece of Byzantine work, is preserved in the church. It is a silk tissue of blue worked with white and yellow, to figure mounted warriors facing, with a turban head-dress, falcons on their wrists, and a dog between the legs of each horse. A Romanesque chapel stood on the site of S. Paul's monastery. This called the 'Peniti' is ruinous and half buried in sand. Lighthouse on the island.

SAINT RÉNAN (F.). C.L. Brest. Pleasantly situated in a woody basin, through which the little stream of the Aberildut flows. Church with Romanesque choir. Tower and spire, ill proportioned, of 1772. Old and picturesque houses.

Lanrivoaré. Church flamboyant tower in two stages and spire of the usual type, erected in 1727. The chancel is Italian. In the N. transept a singularly uncouth flamboyant window. Above the choir arches and transept and nave, Apostles are painted.

On the S. side outside is a walled-in quadrangular space where, according to tradition, a whole Christian population was massacred by pagans. No certain details exist, and it is probable that the pagans were Northmen, in the 10th c. In the midst is the grave of the unnamed saints, laid with polygonal and other shapes of granite, enclosed by a dwarf wall with slate. At the E. end a sort of altar sustains a cross and fragments of carving. Before the altar eight rolled boulders, popularly supposed to have been loaves turned into bread. S. Huarvé asked a woman to give him bread, and she refused. As a judgment for hard-heartedness her loaves were petrified. Actually these pebbles are 'cursing stones'. They exist in several places in Ireland, and were used for calling down disease or destruction on an enemy. The person invoking the curse, after certain prayers turned the stone seven times. That these pebbles have been so employed is probable, as the under surfaces are well rubbed. Happily this pagan usage no longer exists, and the stones remain with the childish legend attached. S. Rivoare, patron of the church, was a priest, brother of Rivanon the mother of S. Huarvé or Hérvé, the blind bard saint. It is not unusual to see pilgrims, or parishioners enter the enclosure, take off their shoes and stockings, kneel, recite prayers and then pace the slates thrice about the burial place, taking care to step on each slab. In the village a curious stone cross with a clothed figure. A short walk leads to the ruined *Château de Kergroades*, situated in beautiful woods, with avenues of oak and chestnut. A guide should be taken. In a charming position it is renaissance throughout, and the 'court of honour' front in fair condition. The gates are locked and admission is not easily obtained. P. at

Lanrivoaré 3rd S. in Oct., and at Lanvennec the 4th S. in Sept.

SAINT SERVAN (I.V.). C.L. S. Malo ; v. S. Malo.

SARZEAU (M.). C.L. Vannes. Principal village or town on the peninsula of the name, which divides the sea of Morbihan from the ocean. That peninsula 20 m. long and 6 across, has been much diminished in width by the sea. It is granite on the W., and schist on the E.—the granite of a soft quality, allowing the sea to decompose it. A parish church of S. Demetri has been engulfed. A second built further inland, is now almost entirely surrounded by the sea and threatens to disappear. Formerly a forest area, it is now sparsely wooded and trees only flourish on the inland side. The climate is equable, and vines are cultivated ; this is the most northern point reached. Wine can only be made once in about three years, and is not of a good quality. At *Cohports* a menhir 12 ft. high. Circle of standing stones at Croen-Linden, and dolmens, more or less ruined, at Noédic, Prat-Fetén, Trest, Kergilet, Brillac, and Kerbley. Allée couverte 30 ft. long at Clos-Rodus.

Gildas coming from Glastonbury about 520 founded a monastery at Rhuys, and a cell or peniti at Coetlann, afterwards called the Priory of S. Pabu, now disappeared. In the town is the house in which Le Sage (1668–1747), author of *Gil Blas*, was born. The church is an ugly structure, of 1670–1683. It was formerly a vast hall, but columns introduced in 1883 now sustain arcades, and qualify the ugliness. Externally, the pinnacles are pyramids on balls.

The Castle of *Sucinio* [Souci ny ôt = abode of pleasure] was occupied in 1218 by Duke Pierre de Dreux, and in 1238 his son, Jean I, confined within it the baron Olivier de Lanvaux, who had rebelled.

Jean was fond of the place and several of his children were born there. He took in the forest about the priory of Coetlann or Saint-Pabu, and the greater part of the present castle was erected by him. His son John II continued the works, and put treasure in its vaults. During the War of Succession it was occupied by Charles de Blois, then taken by Jean de Montfort, and retaken by Du Guesclin. John IV greatly repaired it, and within its walls was born Arthur of Richemond, future Constable of France. In 1474 the Earls of Pembroke and Richmonde were imprisoned here. The castle forms an irregular pentagon. It had eight towers, of which six remain. The entrance to the E. is preceded by a drawbridge, and defended by two large towers, one of which contains the chapel. Occupied in 1795 by Royalists, it was sold as national property, and the peasant who purchased it despoiled it of roof and staircases, and let it fall into ruin. A fee is charged for admission, the money being devoted to the relief of the poor.

S. Gildas de Rhuys. Near the ocean. Precipitous cliffs receive the lashing of Atlantic rollers. Near the drained marsh of *Kerver* a menhir 12 ft. high. Near the hamlet of *Net* four others, and remains of an allée couverte 70 ft. long and 12 ft. wide ; at *Clos-er-Bé* a dolmen called Meen-platt, and near *Largneven* a fallen menhir 15 ft. long. The Abbey was founded about 520. Gildas was the son of Cau, prince of Alcluyd or Dumbarton ; Cau and his family driven S. by Picts and Saxons, took refuge in N. Wales, where Maelgwn Gwynedd gave them lands. The sons for the most part entered into religion except Hywel, the eldest, a quarrelsome man, who fell out with King Arthur, and lost his life. Arthur was forced to surrender lands in Radnorshire as blood-money, and Gildas gave him the

kiss of peace. Another noted son was Kenneth, hermit of Gower, but who came to Brittany with his father and became a founder. Gildas settled at Rhuys, and he wrote a fierce letter against the princes and clergy and people of Britain. He was acquainted with Weroch, Count of Vannes, and with the wicked Conmore, Regent of Domnonia, who endowed his houses. This did not prevent Gildas from heading a revolt which caused his death. While Gildas was at Rhuys that was visited by S. Brendan. Although the Irish travellers arrived in cold and snowy weather Gildas refused them hospitality; but the Irishmen broke down the gates and forced themselves upon him. Gildas died in 570, and, according to his desire his body was placed in a boat and thrust to sea. Two months after the body was washed ashore at Arzon, at the extremity of the headland, on March 11th, on which day a procession leaves S. Gildas, annually, for the site. In 818 the monks of Rhuys were persuaded by Louis the Pious to adopt the Rule of S. Benedict and abandon Celtic practices. In 919 they were forced to fly from Northmen. They hid some relics of Gildas in sand in his tomb, but carried away most of them to Berry. In 1008, at the request of Geoffroi, Duke of Brittany, Felix, monk of S. Benoît-sur-Loire, with six others came to Rhuys to restore the ruined abbey. He rebuilt the church which was consecrated in 1032, and of which much remains. The Church, a Latin cross, is composed of two distinct parts, the nave, rebuilt in 1699, and the choir and N. transept built by S. Felix. The choir is apsidal, with the tomb of Gildas behind the High Altar, surrounded by Romanesque columns with stilted arches, and small 11th c. windows. The N. transept also has an apse, and, under a low arcade in the N. wall, the tombs of

S. Felix and S. Gulstan. On the N. side of the choir on the outside wall a curious carving represents two knights on horseback tilting. Two Romanesque capitals rejected when the nave was rebuilt are utilized, inverted, as bénitiers; another is thrown outside. A beautiful statue of Gildas by Vallet stands over the tomb. It is that of a sweet and placable saint, rather than that of a stern ascetic. The S. transept, destroyed by a storm and rebuilt, has a huge barbaric Retable. The Treasury contains a silver bust containing part of the skull and reliquaries for arm and thigh bones of the Saint; some reliquaries are 15th c. Also a 15th c. mitre, traditionally that of Abelard. The conventual buildings of the 18th c. are occupied by a religious order which receives female paying guests during the season. Abelard, born in 1079, became a monk in 1117, and was elected abbot of S. Gildas de Rhuys in 1125. The strictness of his rule roused opposition. 'The life of the monks,' he wrote, 'was indisciplined and frightful. The Abbey gates were decorated with the feet of stags, bears and boars. The monks were roused from their slumbers by no other signal than the hunter's horn and the baying of hounds. The natives were barbarous and disorderly.' The community revolted against discipline, and Abelard believing that his life was in danger, fled in 1138 and died at Cluny in 1142.

By the road behind the church, along the convent walls, the Chapel of S. Bieuzy is reached. A path to the R. leads to the little Baie de Portas, where the rock has an impression like that of a horse's hoof. Legend says that Gildas left the Isle of Houat on a flying horse that landed here. A stair cut in the rock leads to the Baie de Saint Gildas, with a spring and a statue of the Saint.

Arzon. Modern church and spire. Two windows record a vow made to S. Anne in 1673 by sailors of the place during the war with Holland. The Chapel of Er Hroez marks the spot where the body of Gildas was found. There are stone circles at Er-Lannig, and many fallen menhirs. At Graniol a tumulus containing an 'allée couverte'. Another at Bilgroéz. The Butte de Tumiac was explored and a covered avenue found. It was so badly dealt with that the stones have collapsed.

SCAER (F.). C.L. Quimperlé. A dull town, with a modern church. At S. Jean, 2 m., on a lande, is a fine menhir. An abundant spring of Ste. Candide supplies the town. *Coatdry* Chapel, with popular P. 1st S. after Trin. and last S. in Sept., when interesting costumes may be seen.

LE SEL (I.V.). Redon. Without much interest. Modern church. Tumulus of *Chalonge*, covered with trees and surrounded by a moat.

SIZUN (F.). C.L. Morlaix. Church of S. Sulien, with fine spire of more simple character than usual in Finistère. Porch, renaissance. Chapels of S. Cadoc, on the Monts d'Arrée, and S. Iltyd. Great P. last S. in July. P. of S. Cado last S. in Sept., and at Loc Ildut on Corpus Christi Day.

Communa. Fine allée couverte measuring 50 ft. Dolmen and Menhir. Church with gorgeously barbaric altarpieces, a mass of carving, gilding and colour, late renaissance or baroque. P. last S. in July. Those interested in prehistoric remains would do well to investigate the Monts d'Arrée, over which many are scattered. A map of the district with the monuments is published in the *Bulletin de la Soc. d'emulation des Côtes-du-Nord*, T. xxxv. (1897).

Plounéour-Menez. Very interesting abbey church

of *le Relecq* near a tarn, one of the sources of the river of Morlaix. The abbey was founded on the site of the last battle between Judnal and Conmore, usurper of Domnonia, 555. It takes its name from the 'religou' or bones which were found in numbers on the battle-field. The original settler was S. Tanguy, disciple of Paul of Léon. The present church dates from 1132, is an interesting example of 12th c. work. The W. front was rebuilt in the 18th c. On the N. side are remains of cloister of other monastic buildings. P. 15th Aug.

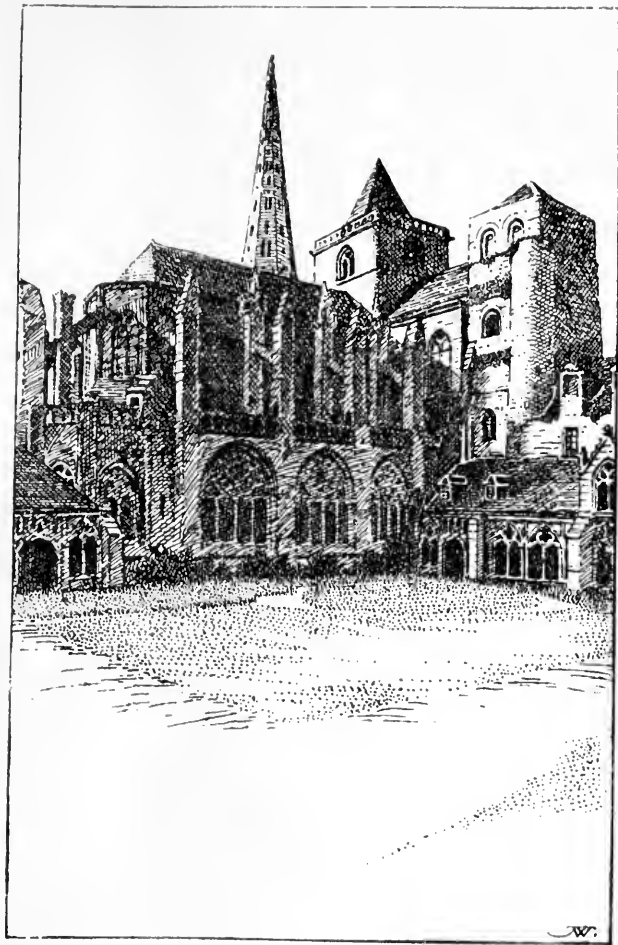
TAULÉ (F.) C.L. Morlaix. Rly. to S. Pol-de-Léon. Near is *Loquenolé* (S. Winwaloe), with a most interesting church of the earliest period, 11th c. or possibly 10th c., with curious rude sculpture.

TINTÉNIAC (I.V.). C.L. S. Malo. Reached by tramline from Rennes. Prettily situated. The church is modern. Some old houses. A menhir called 'La Roche du Diable'.

Tréversien. Château de la Fosse aux Loups, the scene of Paul Féval's novel, *Rollan Pied de Fer*.

Les Iffs and the Château of Montmuran may be visited from Tinténia (v. Becherel).

*TRÉGUIER (C.N.). C.L. Lannion. A cathedral city at the junction of the Jaudy and the Guindy. The town on rising ground runs down to the water side to a point. On the highest ground is the cathedral, of nave, side aisles, and transepts mostly begun in 1339. It has preserved an 11th c. Tour de Hasting on the N. side. It has the characteristic roundheaded windows and pilasters of the period. The N. transept is in this tower and the pillars with Byzantine capitals and round arches proclaim the beginning of the 11th c. The bases rudely carved, seem to have been earlier capitals reversed. This is probably in appearance



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ly. Of special interest is the fact that the cathedral belongs almost wholly to the Middle Pointed or Geometrical period, not abundantly represented or rittany. The W. porch sustains a gallery, the entrance through a double opening. A slender pillar supporting trefoils sustains a quatrefoil between them, pierced. Above a 2nd pointed W. window of no particular merit. Turrets with spirelets flank the W. çade. Three towers, the N. Romanesque Tour de lastings, a central tower of the 14th c. not finished, and with a stunted cap, and a S. tower, above the transept of the same date, furnished with a naked, ridiculous spire added in the 18th c. The flamboyant window in the transept is of the finest quality, as are also those at the side. The S. front furnishes a good object lesson in the development of tracery. Beginning at the W. end of the nave we have two windows in the earliest description, two lights sustaining a circle, all uncusped. The third window has two trefoil headed lights sustaining a third, all rather clumsy. The fourth is vastly in advance; each cusped light sustains a trefoil and both trefoils support a quatrefoil. The S. porch is a baptistery with modern tracery. The choir has three windows; the first, very good, geometric, the second and third of supreme richness and beauty, revealing the style at its very best. In the side clerestory lights of the S. transept and its large S. window we see flamboyant or 3rd pointed also at its best. In the second window from the W. in the N. aisle of the nave, is flamboyant in decadence, when cusping was abandoned. The S. porch set below the flamboyant window of the S. transept though original, is far from pleasing. It has an exterior vaulted roof, sustained within by three ribs, between which open tracery pierces to the

vault above. The doorway has mutilated statuary. The interior is fine. It is not over lofty like the great churches of the Isle of France and Normandy. The pillars of the nave vary, the moulding of the first two arches being richer than the others. The triforium is plain till it reaches Choir and S. transept, where it is greatly enriched. The clerestory windows are tall and good. Note the Romanesque pillars and stilted arches in the N. transept. The choir ends in an apse, and has carved oak stalls. According to cathedral accounts, these were presented in 1648, but in style they appear much older. On the gospel side of the High Altar, a statue of S. Tugdual, founder of the see, with the appropriate inscription, 'Etsi aliis non sum apostolus, sed tamen vobis sum. Scitis quod precepta dederim vobis per Dominum Jesum.' S. Tugdual was son of Hoel and Pompeia; Hoel was the son of Emyr the Armorican, who fled from Brittany to S. Wales in the 5th c. He founded a Llanhowell, near Solva in Pembrokeshire, a curious structure resting on cyclopean foundations, probably 5th c. He and his mother came to Armorica, and first settled with S. Brioc, his uncle, at Trebabu, not far from Brest. Brioc returned to Wales, where a plague was raging, to comfort the inhabitants, and when he came back to Trebabu, the monks refused to receive him, preferring the rule of a younger man, whereupon he departed and founded S. Brieuc. Tréguier was at the time an ancient fortress, standing in the fork between two rivers. A man of extraordinary energy, he scattered 'lanns' or ecclesiastical centres throughout Northern Brittany. Though Tugdual was the local apostle and founder he is eclipsed by S. Yves, whose monument, destroyed at the Revolution, has been well reconstructed in the nave. S. Yves is, perhaps,

the most popular saint in Brittany. 'Sanctus Ivo
 rat Brito, Advocatus sed non latro, Res mirandi
 populo.' Born at Kermartin, near Tréguier, in 1253,
 he became ecclesiastical judge in the diocese. His
 unheard-of probity in refusing bribes, and his con-
 sideration for sick and poor gained general respect.
 He died on May 19th, 1303, on which day his P. is
 celebrated. One who considers that he has been
 wronged, who nurses a grievance, who is engaged in
 lawsuit, has recourse to S. Yves, as he who has a sick
 horse flees to S. Eloi. On the N. side of the church is
 the Chapel du Dûc, opening from the aisle by three
 arches. Altarpiece made up of fragments of old oak.
 N. of the Choir, entered through a door in the Tour
 de Hastings or a gateway E. of the church, is the
 Cloister, erected in 1468, and therefore flamboyant,
 without weakness.

The tower of the destroyed church of S. Michel,
 15th c., stands on a height outside the town. There
 are some old houses, notably at the port, where is an
 eminently picturesque group of two towers and
 houses; one a study in slated fronts. Ernest
 Renan, author of the *Vie de Jésus*, was a native of the
 town.

The 15th c. chapel of the old manor of Kermarten
 is now parish church to *Minibi Tréguier*. In the
 sacristy is a fragment of the Breviary of S. Yves.

Portblanc. Parish of Penvenan. A watering-place.
 The situation is pleasing, the sea studded with islands
 and bristles with rocks. The largest island is that of
 S. Gildas, to which that Saint retired. It is rocky and
 planted with Austrian pines. Chapel of the^{ry} Saint.
 An abundant fresh-water spring in the sands between
 the coast and the island is only accessible at low tides.
 Dolmen, 'Lit de S. Gildas'; four uprights sustaining

a coverer 7 ft. by 4 ft. Near a rocking-stone. On another islet the musical composer Ambroise Thomas built himself a château, completely surrounded at high tide. Portblanc, at one time far more important than it is now, is alluded to in *Richard II*, Act II, Sc. 1. On the road from *Penvenan*, opposite to the entrance of a château, a small menhir, 8 ft. high, built into the hedge. Another, 13 ft. high, near the village of *Penvenan*. Also a demi-dolmen. *Penvenan* church is modern and execrable. The little Chapel at Portblanc is interesting. Internally it possesses an arcade that appears to be Romanesque, but as pillars and arches are thickly plastered with whitewash it is not easy to determine their period. The N. transept wall batters outward. The W. and S. front and the E. end are flamboyant. The soil reaches to the eaves at the E. end.

Plougrescent. Fallen menhir 19 ft. long, near *Maznoë*. The parish church is modern and creditable. The main object of interest is the 15th c. Chapel of S. Gonery. The tower, early 1st pointed, was never completed. Above it is a leaning wood and lead spirelet. Single nave, with chancel and two chapels. The magnificent painted ceiling has ten lower ranges, representing incidents of the Nativity and Passion. The upper compartments give the life of Our Lord in glory. These subjects are curious; remark the reception of Adam and Eve into Heaven by Christ. Through a leaky roof, those near the tower are injured by the wet. A noble carved oak reliquary of S. Gonery has carved Apostles and the Annunciation. On the N. side of the chancel is the fine renaissance monument of Bishop Guillaume de Halgoët, 1599, with recumbent effigy. Fragments of glass represent the Annunciation and Crucifixion. The S. porch is

old and curious, a pent-house roof on huge granite orbels. Under the tower the Tomb and 'Boat' of S. Gonery—the former under a structure of the 17th c. Those afflicted with fever obtain earth from it which they tie up in packets, and return when well. Several may be seen on the tomb. The 'boat', in which S. Gonery and his mother Libouban came over from Britain is a curiously shaped stone trough, probably the sarcophagus of the Saint. It resembles the stone coffins of the Merovingian period and of the 11th c. Statues of S. Gonery and of S. Libouban on each side of the altar, the latter erroneously marked as N.D. de Bon Secours. An alabaster statue of the Virgin, 15th c., stands on an altar in the S. chapel.

The seacoast at Plougrescent is bold and fine with noble cliffs. The Ft. of S. Gonery is July 18, but the S. is 4th S. in July.

TRINITÉ-PORHOET (M.). C.L. Ploërmel. Takes its name from the county of Porhoet, formed after the expulsion of the Northmen in the 10th c. Josselin afterwards became the seat of the Count. A priory was founded by the monks of S. Jacut, in or about 1050. The old parish church was pulled down in 1806 to construct the Halles. La Trinité, once the priory church, now that of the parish, retains Romanesque pillars and arches. The choir was partly rebuilt in 1742-87, when the tower and transepts were erected. P. on Trinity S.

Henvic. Church paintings with the story of S. Maudetus (Mawes) and his sister S. Juvetta.

UZEL (C.N.) C.L. Loudéac, is not of much interest. Church, 17th c., altered in the 18th. Chapel of Bonne Nouvelle, 16th c. Ruins of the Château Uzel, and a house of 1620.

Merléac. Chapel of S. Jacques 14th c., at the village of S. Léon. The central E. window is perhaps the finest in the Department; the tracery in granite contains glass with eight scenes in the Life of the Virgin, and eight from that of S. Jacques. Other windows represent the Immaculate Conception and Assumption. The ceiling is painted (15th c.) with subjects from the life of Our Lord and the legend of S. James, and a procession of angels forming a concert on seventeen instruments—an interesting study of the shapes of such in the 15th c.

Quillio. Church with woodwork from the Abbey of Bon-repos. Above the altar a suspended Pyx—the rare survival of a custom once general.

Grâce. Allée couverte at the hamlet of Bois, N. and S., 18 ft. long, composed of blocks of quartz. There are eight supporters on each side and five coverers, only one of the latter in place.

* VANNES (M.) C.L. Capital of the Department, and seat of a bishop. Not remarkably picturesque. The walls remain in places, built into. Two gates with flanking towers have been spared. The cathedral is disappointing, and there are few picturesque houses. The capital of the warlike Veneti, whom Caesar crushed in 57 B.C., when he butchered the chiefs and leading nobles, and sold their families into slavery, became a Roman town, called Duriorigum. Six Roman roads led to Locmariaquer, Hennebont, Corseul, Rennes, Rieux, and Arzal. A Roman necropolis has been found on the site of the artillery barracks. At the beginning of the 5th c. many towns dropped their particular names and assumed those of the peoples to which they formed centres, and then the place took the name Gweneth, which it has since borne in Breton. Christianity having made some



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progress among the Veneti, in 465 Perpetuus, metropolitan of Tours, assembled a council at Vannes, and gave to it as bishop, Paternus. The city remained Gallo-Roman; but through the 5th and 6th cc. British emigrants arrived in such numbers, that Regalis, bishop in 590, complained that he was, as it were, imprisoned within the walls of the town by them. These colonists with their own laws, princes, and ecclesiastical system, would not recognize the bishop. In 496 we hear of Eusebius, as king or governor. By an alliance between the Armoricans and the Franks, Clovis and his successors were recognized as overlords. Whether the British chieftain Weroch got into the city is doubtful, but his son Macliau did so. Macliau was in orders, and married. On the death of the bishop he induced the clergy and people to elect him, and, to satisfy their prejudices, dismissed his wife. Once seated on the episcopal throne, he recalled his wife and children. About eight years later his brother Canao, secular chief of the Bretons, revolted against the Franks, whereupon Macliau proclaimed himself Count as well as Bishop. He was killed with two of his sons in 577. Pepin occupied the city in 753, and Louis the Pious visited it at the head of an army in 818. In 843 Nominoc, governor of Brittany, shook off Frank allegiance. Then came the invasion of Northmen, and the disappearance of the Counts of Vannes, till 937, when Alan II, Barbetorte, friend of Athelstan, recognized as Count, transmitted the title to his descendants. The town walls were rebuilt in 1270. In less than a century the War of Succession broke out and Vannes stood four sieges in 1342. John IV, conqueror in 1364, repaired and extended the walls. The cathedral of S. Peter burnt by Northmen in the 10th c. was rebuilt in the 11th at the same

time as the abbey church of S. Gildas. The tower was added in the 13th c. with nave and transepts, the former 1452-76 and the latter 1504-27—consequently flamboyant. The nave without side aisles has chapels between the buttresses. In 1537 Archdeacon Jean Danialo who had been in Rome, returned enthusiastic for the renaissance, and, to show what he admired, constructed the circular Chapel of the B. Sacrament on the N.—a beautiful structure of its kind. At the same time the chapter was building cloisters of full flamboyant tending to renaissance. The apsidal Chapel of N.D. and S. Vincent erected at the same time, is thoroughly Italian. Meantime the Romanesque choir, showing signs of falling, was pulled down in 1770. The present choir was built and finished in 1776. Then the chapter began to transform the nave. Tracery was removed from windows, and plain barrel vault added. The W. tower has a recent spire, and the W. front was feebly ‘restored’ in 1868-73. The architect, not comprehending the character of the nave, inserted window tracery of a century earlier. The N. transept had a fine doorway, now blocked by a baroque retable and altar. Thus the church, never very fine, has lost much character and interest. In the N. transept is the tomb of S. Vincent Ferrier, with his bust in silver. Vincent, born at Valence in 1357, entered the Dominican novitiate in 1374. He was sent to Barcelona and Lerida to lecture in philosophy, but became a preacher in France, Spain, Italy, England, Scotland, and Ireland. He spent two years in Brittany, and died at Vannes on the 5th April 1419. P. 1st S. in Sept. The other churches are poor. S. Paternus was built in 1727.

The Museum of Archaeology of the Societé

Polymathique du Morbihan contains interesting objects from the dolmens and tumuli of the Morbihan.

Vannes is 5 k. from Morbihan, the inland sea that gives its name to the Department. Steamers connect with the islets. The Gulf is about 8 m. long and 15 wide. It communicates with the sea by a narrow mouth of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. It is from 45 to 60 ft. in depth and is studded with low islands, of which about 40 are inhabited and 50 cultivated. All the men are sailors.

The inlet is cut off from the ocean by two crab's claws, the peninsulas of Sarzeau and Locmariaquer. The scenery is tame; sandy shores, low islets, and mud banks at low tide. There are interesting prehistoric remains on the islands.

Isle of Arz. 2 m. long. Formerly a priory dependent on S. Gildas, with a Romanesque church, unhappily repaired and remodelled at various epochs. Near the little Cap de Brohel and on the islet of Boëdic are megalithic monuments. At Penraz, S.E. of the village, is a half cromlech 60 ft. in diameter. At Cap Brohel, ruined dolmens and fallen menhirs; at Penlous fallen dolmens and menhirs. P. 8th Sept.

Ile aux Moines. Separated by a channel of 60 ft. at low tide. The ancient name was Crielais (Ines Menah or Izenah). Prehistoric monuments are: the great circle of stones at Kergonan, of which half remains; the fine dolmen of Penhap, some menhirs, and the ruined dolmens of Broel, Vigie, Kerno, Roh-vras, Roh-vihan, Niol and Pon-niol. The island, granted by Erespoe to the monks of Redon, was lost to them after Norse devastation. Modern church of S. Michael. P. 29th Sept. The island was colonized after the Norse invasion by settlers from Rhuy. The

costume of the women is similar, but of more antique cut and character.

Gavrinis. E. of the Ile aux Moines. Less important than those already described, it is the most interesting in the Morbihan, on account of a tumulus, 25 ft. high, covering a fine covered gallery, the stones elaborately carved with mysterious signs like tattoo-marks. A gallery, 40 ft., leads to the central chamber, 5 ft. high and 6 ft. 6 in. wide. The blocks are of fine grained granite, brought from a distance, except two, of unsculptured quartz. The carving was done before they were erected, as the working passes round the edges.

Er-lanic. $\frac{1}{2}$ k. S.E. of Gavrinis, with two cromlechs already mentioned—one dipping, the other already in deep water. They are juxtaposed, forming an 8, on the S.E. The first circle of 180 stones, several fallen, can only be seen complete when the tide is out. One stone is 16 ft. high. The second circle can only be seen at low tides.

Ile longue. A cairn covering a gallery, not fully examined.

The islands in this inland sea, like the mainland have sunk at least 16 ft. since prehistoric times. In the little islet of Er Lannig are two cromlechs, or circles of standing stones; one is half submerged, and the other completely under water, even at low tide.

Saint Avée. Church, poor and uninteresting, two windows middle pointed. In the yard is a curious cross, with platform from which, according to tradition, capital sentences were pronounced. The shaft bears a Crucifix, our Lady, S. John the Baptist and S. Peter. A 'lech' in the churchyard at the E. end. Remarkable chapel in the *Bourg-bas*, flamboyant (1475-94), except the N. transept that is 2nd pointed. Between the nave and the choir is a tall crucifix of

1500 enriched with niches, with railing and gates, an unusual rood screen. The transepts contain four altars with original retables. The first on the N. has rude carving representing the Crucifixion, Christ in Glory, and (?) the B. Virgin crowned, with a dove. The second and third are plain, with graceful border of foliage. The fourth is splendid alabaster work, probably Flemish, representing a Virgin saint, the Crucifixion, a saint, Christ blessing, S. Avée (?), a Queen-saint, S. Mary Magdalen, and a Mermaid. Among rare early statues an admirable 15th c. S. Lucy, the drapery splendidly executed, and a S. Columbanus. Fragments of old glass in the windows. The E. window of the chancel is flamboyant, later than the rest. The N. transept window is flamboyant, with fleur-de-lys tracery. The others are middle pointed. The chapel has a slate spirelet. In the yard a curious carved Calvary of unique character, a Holy Well. S. of the chapel by the road is a 'lech' with a crucifix on top. The camp of La Villeneuve, Kastel Kerneuë, of undetermined date, is on the road to Josselin turning to the L. to Mangolorian. The camp on a steep hill is almost impracticable on all sides but the W., where it is defended by two ranges of ditches and walls.

Vallon de Poignan. An easy stroll from Vannes. Road to Pontivy to the Chapel of S. Guen, and then a lane to the R. leads to curious rocks, one fancifully called a Druid altar. The road to Josselin is entered, and a lane to the R. conducts to the picturesque rocky valley at the end of an oak avenue.

Plescop. Of little interest; has a couple of 'lechs' in the churchyard, and a flamboyant chapel, without character, to S. Amon (possibly the father of S. Samson, who came from the neighbourhood of

Vannes), supposed to have been a returned crusader who asked for milk, and when refused, cursed the place that its cows should never yield good milk and butter. He was found dead in a furze-brake next morning, and eventually canonized. Part of his skull is in a carved oak bust in the chapel, but not exposed to veneration, as authenticating documents are non-extant. P. 4th S. in Oct.

Surzur. Three menhirs 15 ft. high near the hamlet of *Begard*, and two ruined allées couvertes in the coppice of *Talboet*. A dolmen and two fallen menhirs at the hamlet of *Vinihy*. Church of S. Symphorian, Romanesque altered later. The arcades, doors and windows are semicircular. Central tower surmounted by a slate spire. Chapel of N.D. de Recouvrance, 16th c.

S. Nolf. The church partly 16th c. has been restored—not wisely but too well. The Chapel of S. Anne, 1493, has a fine E. window with glass representing Our Lord and seven saints. The others have glaring modern glass.

Sulniac. Parish church of several periods. Four pillars and arches are Romanesque, with a window near the porch; the other windows and arcades are later. The nave was rebuilt (1893) in fancy Romanesque.

* **VITRÉ** (I.V.) C.L. A very picturesque town, rivalling Fougères. It stands on a hill above the Vilaine, and notwithstanding the partial destruction of its ramparts, has well retained the features of the Middle Ages. Near the railway station all is modern and uninteresting. In the old town ancient and narrow streets form an inextricable tangle. The houses are mostly slated in front. On the N. side the town has a feudal aspect. The walls stand on black schist rock, and are pierced by a single postern

that gives on a steep descent by steps into the valley. The castle, triangular, founded at the close of the 11th c. was reconstructed in the 14th and 15th cc. The entrance is flanked by two towers and it is used as a prison and a museum. Church of N.D. 15th and 16th cc. with tower and spire of the 18th. Outside, a stone pulpit. Renaissance glass: Entry into Jerusalem, Adoration of the Shepherds, and the burning of the tower in 1704. A remarkable triptych of the 16th c., with 32 little enamelled copper scenes from the New Testament. On the back an inscription in rhyme. Church of S. Martin, modern; the old church in the cemetery part 16th c.

Château des Rochers. Residence of Mme. de Sévigné, 1654-1690, two blocks of 16th c. buildings, in a pretty park. Visitors are admitted to the grounds, to the chapel, and to the room of Mme. de Sévigné, which contains copies of family portraits in the private apartments, with objects believed to have belonged to her; among others a book of accounts for the garden. Bed and chairs of wood painted white and covered with yellow damask.

Champeaux. Church 14th and 19th cc., with fine renaissance glass (1530-5) and tombs. 1½ m. S.W. a menhir 12 ft. high, 'La Haute Pierre'.

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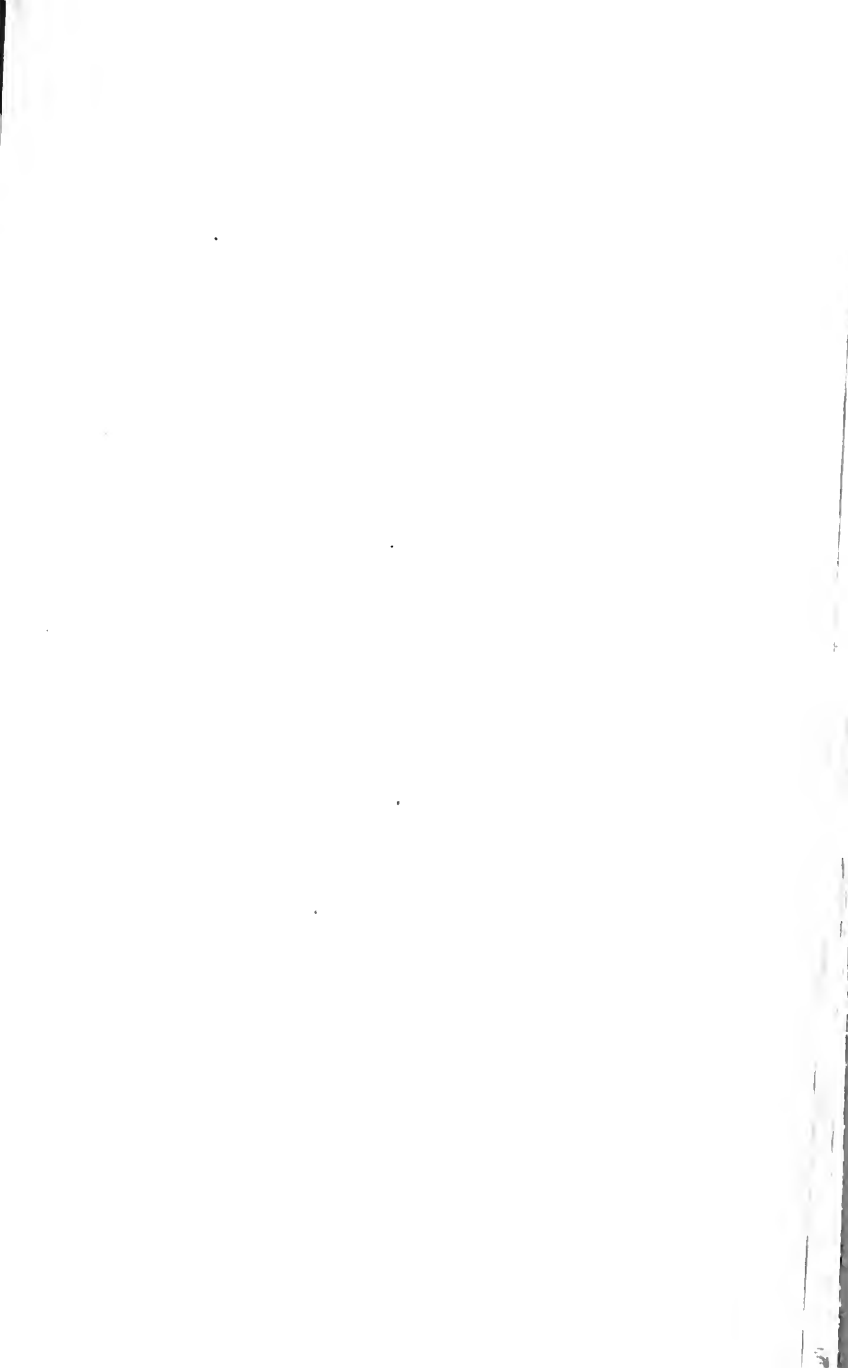
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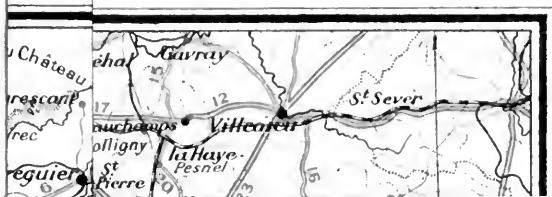
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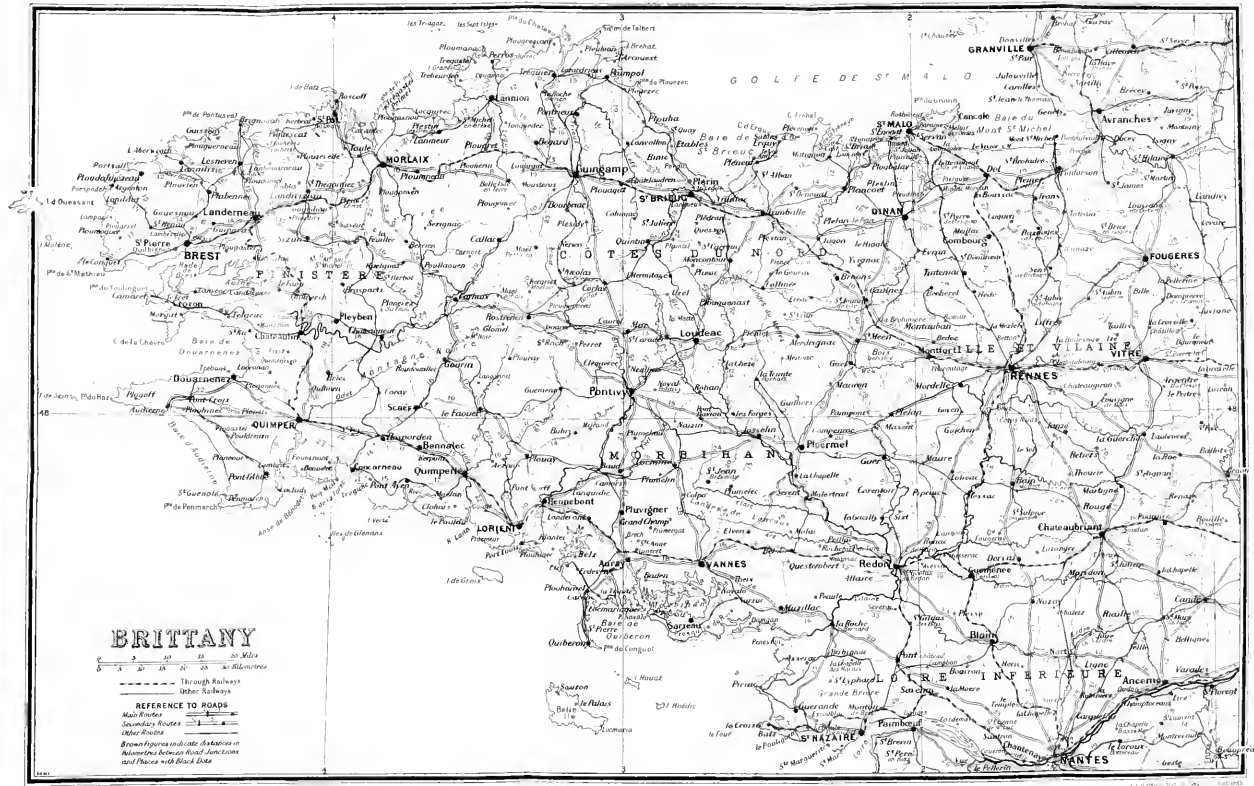
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